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10 March 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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THREE ASEAN STATES MAY LEAVE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK150334 Hong Kong AFP in English 0306 GMT 15 Feb 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Feb (AFP)--Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia may withdraw from the 97-nation Nonaligned Movement at its summit next month if radical members outmaneuver them, diplomats here have disclosed.

Asian diplomats said that pulling out was one of the options being weighed by the three nonaligned members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which also included Thailand and the Philippines.

ASEAN has spearheaded criticism of India, which is to host the summit March 7-11, for failing to invite Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the Cambodia coalition Government battling Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

India, although the only major non-communist country to recognize the rival Vietnamese-backed government of President Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh, has not invited it to the summit either.

Rather, New Delhi has said it would abide by the vacant seat formula adopted at the previous summit, in Cuba in 1979, and leave it up to the conference to make any changes.

Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia have maintained that the empty seat is an illegal decision railroaded through by President Fidel Castro without regard for the principle of consensus, a tenet of the nonaligned.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials from the three ASEAN nations met in Singapore on January 7 to coordinate their strategy for the coming seventh summit of the nonaligned.

"Withdrawal would be the logical thing to do if in fact it emerged that the movement was no longer nonaligned," one diplomat said.

He said a cause for concern was India's expected decision to invite Phnom Penh's New Delhi envoy to the summit's opening ceremonies, along with the rest of the accredited diplomatic corps.

The diplomat said this could be interpreted as a sign that India, far from the impartiality befitting the host, was favoring the Heng Samrin government set up after a Vietnamese invasion four years ago.

The possible withdrawal is expected to be discussed with Indian officials by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is due in New Delhi on Sunday for talks on the summit.

Mr Mokhtar said during a recent stopover in Bangkok that the New Delhi meeting would prove whether Burma was right in withdrawing from the movement, the only nation to do so to date.

Burma withdrew at the Havana summit, complaining that the conference had diverged from its stated aims. It has shown no signs of interest in returning, despite reported efforts to bring it back to the fold, notably by India and Yugoslavia, the two other founding members.

"If the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government (headed by Prince Sihanouk)... is still refused its seat at the New Delhi summit, I would not blame our Burmese friends at all for their decision to leave the Nonaligned Movement," Mr Mokhtar told reporters here on January 26.

Prince Sihanouk, for his part, has also suggested that more countries might bolt if India barred him, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said after talks with him here on January 28.

The draft political statement circulated by India ahead of the summit was regarded as a triumph for the movement's relative moderates, according to reports from the United Nations in New York.

But pro-Soviet member states such as Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua and Grenada, are expected to make a determined effort to toughen the text when they meet in New Delhi.

The bid by radicals at Havana to describe the Soviet Union as the movement's "natural ally" jeopardized its credibility in the eyes of many moderate members.

One diplomat, stressing that Prince Sihanouk's seat was not the sole concern of the nonaligned ASEAN members, said that they mainly wanted to put the group "back on the right track."

"We have to bring the cart around first," the source said. "We can hook up the horse later."

CSO: 4200/376

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

LABOR PARTY ECONOMIC PLATFORM--The opposition Labor Party has launched its economic program, promising to create 500,000 jobs over 3 years and to reduce personal income taxes. Overall, the Labor Party would spend \$2.75 billion as part of a national recovery and reconstruction plan. Radio Australia's political correspondent, (Barry Cassidy), says the opposition leader, Mr Hawke, told a news conference in Sydney that by the third year in government, labor would aim to restore economic growth to 5 percent and create 500,000 jobs. Increased economic activity would be achieved by building and extending public capital works from services and changing the tax scale to reduce the amount paid by middle and low income earners. Mr Hawke said a community works program would create 70,000 full-time jobs and he argued that labor would offset the cost of the program by taking action against tax evasion and avoidance. [Text] [BK100535 Melbourne Overseas Services in English 0300 GMT 10 Feb 83]

LABOR LEADER PREPARES FOR OFFICE--Western Australia's Labor opposition leader, Mr Burke, is preparing to take office following yesterday's state election even though the premier, Mr O'Connor, has not conceded defeat. The counting of votes is getting underway again but, with three-quarters of the ballots already tallied, there has been a swing to labor of 8 percent from the Liberal-National coalition government. Labor needed to take five extra seats to win power in Western Australia and claims to have secured at least seven. A Radio Australia reporter in Perth quotes political commentators as saying the results will jeopardize at least four seats held by the federal government in next month's national election. [Text] [BK200647 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Feb 83]

ANTARCTIC LINKS TO BE UPGRADED--Improvements in Australia's Antarctic links, involving a new polar research ship and three airstrips on the continent, will cost between \$50 and \$80 million in all. The changes will open up the continent to intercontinental flights and substantially boost Australia's research effort. They will also enhance this country's claims to almost half of the Antarctic territory. Tenders for the new icebreaking research vessel, which has been on the drawing board since the late 1970s, will be called this year and the vessel should be completed within four to five years. The ship will cost between \$20 and \$50 million and the money will be made available in the next federal budget. A compressed snow runway capable of handling Hercules aircraft will be built at Casey at an estimated cost of \$3-5 million. A

second rock runway will be built at Davis at an estimated cost of \$20-30 million. A further ice runway will be constructed on glacial ice near the station at Mawson. These airstrips will allow an intercontinental service to fly directly between this country and Casey. [Text] [BK201309 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Feb 83 p 4]

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO BRUNEI--Australia will establish resident diplomatic representation in Brunei next month. Mr (John Montfries) will be the new resident commissioner. Previously, Australia's high commissioner to Malaysia had been accredited to Brunei on a non-resident basis. The Sultanate of Brunei obtains full independence at the end of this year. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Feb 83]

CSC: 4200/378

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY--A huge deposit of natural gas has been discovered from limestone reservoir in the Martaban offshore area by the Myanma Oil Corporation. The Myanma Oil Corporation and the Burma Petroleum Development Company Limited of Japan executed an agreement on 5 February 1982 to cooperate for the exploration and development of oil and gas in the Martaban offshore area with Japanese financial assistance. With the financial loan received for the implementation of this offshore exploratory operation, Myanma Oil Corporation hired the jack-up type drilling rig, Trident-I, from Forex-Neptune International Incorporated and commencing from 28 November 1982, the exploratory well, 3DA-XA, was drilled to a depth of 6,811 feet. This exploratory well resulted in the discovery of huge natural gas reservoir from the Middle Miocene limestone formation of over 1,200 feet thick. The gas bearing column of this formation is of economically significant proportion of over 400 feet continuously in thickness. The production test at three zones of this 400-feet limestone column resulted in a production of 15.2 million cubic feet of gas per day from the first zone, 9.1 million cubic feet from the second and 14.7 million from the third, giving a total of 39 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Well No 3DA-XA is the 30th exploratory well of Burma offshore operation. The significance of this well is that for the first time, natural gas has been discovered from a limestone reservoir in Burma, though in previous offshore exploratory wells, natural gas was discovered from sandstone reservoirs. [Text] [BK100245 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0200 GMT 10 Feb 83]

CSO: 4200/381

INDONESIA

MALIK VIEWS POLITICAL SYSTEM, VICE PRESIDENCY

RK101335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Feb (AFP)--Vice-President Adam Malik has expressed strong criticism of the Indonesian political system in an interview published today by the influential weekly TEMPO, only three weeks ahead of the March presidential elections.

"We need to discuss and review it altogether," he said.

This criticism came amid a nationwide guessing game on the outcome of the vice presidential election, the only uncertain element around the congress session which will almost certainly see President Suharto's reelection.

Mr Malik himself, widely tipped to keep the post, declined to give a direct answer on his possible reelection saying, "I have never rejected any task assigned to me."

"The president-elect will be the one who will decide, although officially it has to be approved by the congress," he said, apparently hinting at the fact that congress has little say in the matter.

The vice-president is in reality chosen by President Suharto himself "with whom he must be able to work in good cooperation."

The 1945 constitution says congress is to meet every five years to elect a president, a vice-president and to decide on the basic policy guidelines for the next five years.

The next congress will be in session from March 1 to 11.

In theory, a minimum of 30 congress members belonging to at least two of the five factions can present a candidate for the vice-presidency. In practice, the vice-president is a personal choice of President Suharto, to be later approved by the congress.

A leading Muslim PPP (United Development Party) member of parliament was quoted in today's TEMPO as saying that "All factions will surely approve the candidate proposed by Mr Suharto."

To a question on the "political salm" in this preelection period, Mr Malik answered "There is no opportunity to express differences of opinion. Usually it goes through the parties or the political system. Here is the difficulty: If you take to the streets, you have to ask for permission. If you show a tougher stand, you have to deal with the authorities."

"This makes the people feel, I won't say desperate, but they just let things go their own way."

Mr Malik had several times expressed his unwillingness to stand for reelection. Many analysts here still see "no sign" from the president that he would be chosen again for the second spot.

Unlike the 1973 and 1978 elections, politicians remain in the dark as to the likely vice-presidential candidate to be proposed by General Suharto.

The post of vice-presidency has now acquired particular significance since Mr Suharto's next fourth five year term will probably be his last. The vice-presidency could possibly serve as a platform for the presidency.

No official candidate proposed by the congress has been announced yet, but mass organisations and individuals have suggested a number of names such as Amir Makhmud, the congress chairman; Widjoyo Nitisastro (minister coordinator for economy, finance and economy); Ali Murtopo (information minister); General M. Yusuf (defence minister and commander in chief of the armed forces); Idham Chalid (a Muslim political leader close to the government); and General Alamsyah (religion minister).

Another suggestion is Tien Suharto, wife of the president, who was proposed by a Muslim woman figure.

CSO: 4200/379

INDONESIA

DISARMAMENT, DIPLOMACY DISCUSSED BY SOVIET AMBASSADOR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB In Indonesian 23 Dec 82 p 4

[Letter from Soviet Ambassador I.F. Shpedko to editor of HARIAN UMUM AB]

[Text] Introduction: On 20 December 1982 this newspaper published an article on the arms race of the superpowers and the American perspective on disarmament.

The editor received an article from I.F. Shpedko, the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia, entitled "Indonesian-Soviet Relations" which also treats disarmament.

This article is of value to our readers, although it does not deal exclusively with disarmament. --Editor

The basic principles of the Soviet connection with other nations are mirrored in several aspects of her relationship with Indonesia. Many facts as well as statements from political and national figures in both countries emphasize the importance of cooperation in several stages of Soviet and Indonesian development.

At this point, it is too much to ask that the relationship between the Soviet Union and Indonesia continue to develop positively, without difficulties; rather, it will periodically ebb and flow. The reasons are varied and include factors that are out of the control of the two nations. However, it will never happen and, in principle, it is not possible for something which collides with the true national interest of the people of our two countries to become a reality. It is precisely from this perspective that we must view the prospect of a long bilateral, cooperative relationship.

Our past relationship indicates that the Soviet Union and Indonesia have, by and large, the same or similar viewpoints on the most important international issues. These issues include, most importantly, the need to maintain peace, to promote detente and to stop the arms race. Soviet suggestions for the realization of the peaceful coexistence of nations with differing political and social structures, for the reduction of weapons of mass destruction and ultimately for their complete elimination from military arsenals and for the reduction of conventional weapons are in complete accordance with the needs of developed and developing countries.

The "spread" of nuclear weapons throughout the world by submarines and conventional ships and the stockpiling of such weapons in military depots in various countries has become a global nuclear threat.

By promising not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has opened the way for a recall of the most horrible and unhumanitarian weapons in the human community.

In speaking of the position of our two countries on international issues, it should be noted that the Soviet Union and Indonesia both struggle against racism and apartheid and are trying to halt Israel's aggression in the Middle East and restore the civil rights of the Palestinians and all Arab peoples.

Our two nations regard non-bloc movements as an important factor in world peace and safety and condemn aggression and expansionism. The Soviet Union supports the economic demands and legitimate desires of developing nations under new international order. Economic order based on the principles of equal rights and the right of all to benefit is intended to abolish the varying levels of economic development that are the legacy of hundreds of years of colonial rule.

Safety and peace in Southeast Asia is the primary goal of nations in the area, regardless of political or social orientation. The Soviet Union sympathetically responds to this genuine aspiration. It is the primary responsibility of the Southeast Asian nations to clear up the problems in that area. The Soviet Union has repeatedly endorsed, at a high level, all efforts toward peace that would smooth the path toward the construction of good, neighborly relationships among the Indochinese and ASEAN nations, and has endorsed normalization of the Southeast Asian situation that would make the area a peaceful one. The Soviet Union realizes that the situation in this area and in Asia in general is not improved by the military presence of large nations in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The Soviet Union has already proposed maximally reducing or completely abolishing its military force in those areas. As is already known, the Soviet Union has agreed this year to a mutual limitation of naval armadas. Among other things, the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to a mutual withdrawal of submarines equipped with guided missiles from the extensive area they currently patrol.

The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss the steps necessary to increase mutual trust on the seas, especially in the region of busy shipping lanes. Since Southeast Asia, including the Indonesian Archipelago, is precisely such an area, the nations of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, will receive great benefit from such a step.

Carrying out this idea will result in mutual understanding and cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, will recall the closeness of interests between the two countries and create a stable and safe atmosphere on the maritime lanes of the world, including those in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The similarity of the attitudes of the two nations in discussing the issues of

our new maritime law could be said to reflect the similarities of their national interests. As is known, several days ago our two countries, together with most of the nations of the world, signed the International Convention on Maritime Law.

Concerning the economic and trade relationship between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, it is very clear that the intensity of this relationship is not commensurate with the needs and possibilities for economic development in both countries. From our perspective, the possibility for the development of cooperation is a realistic one if it is based on the principles of mutual benefit and equal rights with no reservations. More practically, there is no area whatsoever where the interests of our two nations conflict or compete.

Economic cooperation and trade between the Soviet Union and the developing countries has shown that this sort of cooperation can give such great benefits as mutual profit. Proof ranges from the Aswan Dam in Egypt to giant steel factories in India and companies extracting resources from the sea in Singapore. Recall, also, examples from the recent past such as the joint Indonesian-Soviet project, the Senayan Stadium, R.S. [Hospital] "Friendship", the Oceanographic Institute in Ambon, and others.

In general, it is recognized that the Southeast Asian nations are now more decisive in confronting the great variety of foreign connections, in achieving freedom for movement in their foreign economic connections, and in erasing their over-dependence upon the Western world market which is now experiencing crises and recession. Experience and the possibility of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in these matters could be quite beneficial.

During the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to Jakarta in July of this year and the visit of the Indonesian delegation, headed by Vice President Adam Malik, to Moscow in November, the two sides saw the importance of the development of a bilateral association on the basis of mutual understanding and benefit. That attitude will be a good basis for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

11201
CSO: 4213/33

INCREASE IN TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION NOTED

Delays Encountered

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The volume of trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union has increased steadily over the last few years. In 1981 alone the volume of trade was \$133 million. This was stated by the chief of the Soviet Trade Mission in Jakarta, S. Polyakov, in a comment to reporters on Friday afternoon [10 December].

He said that the overall volume of trade between the two countries involved has increased since the signing of the most recent agreement in Jakarta in 1974. The two sides undertook to provide each other with equal and mutually beneficial treatment in the field of trade and navigation.

This agreement is a good legal basis for the development of Indonesian-Soviet trade relations. In 1974 the volume of trade between the two countries was still about \$46 million. This means that by 1981 trade had increased by three and one-half times.

He said that this was proof of the steady increase in trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. At present the Soviet Union exports goods needed by Indonesia, including machinery, textile factory equipment, technological equipment, oxygen, and so forth. In return Indonesia sells goods to the Soviet Union such as natural rubber, palm oil, spices, and other commodities.

Answering reporters' questions, S. Polyakov said that there are still problems in the trade relations between the two countries. For example, Soviet ships carrying cargo for Indonesia find it difficult to enter some harbors. At times they have to wait for weeks outside a harbor before they can enter port and unload their cargo. He said: "This matter has been reported to the Indonesian government so that it will receive proper attention."

According to Polyakov, during the past 5 years the volume of Soviet trade worldwide has reached its highest point, totaling \$156.7 billion.

Reason for Delays

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Darry Salim, the director of foreign trade relations in the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives, stated yesterday [15 December] that the effort to increase trade between Indonesia and the Soviet Union had encountered many obstacles. The principal obstacle was the transportation problem and specifically the long delays experienced by Soviet flag vessels in unloading their cargo, which called for a certain kind of procedure.

He said: "The Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives always tries to help ensure a more accommodating procedure so that unloading cargoes can be completed more quickly. However, everything depends on other government offices because in any case Soviet flag vessels must go through the established procedures."

With the decline in the volume of Indonesian exports as a consequence of the world economic recession, the development of trade with the Soviet Union can really be useful. This is particularly so, according to Darry Salim, because of the Soviet trade policies which always involve making their purchases each year in accordance with a plan, and the quantity of goods they need is indeed rather substantial.

Another difficulty encountered involves the experts who must be brought from the Soviet Union to inspect the goods shipped from Indonesian ports. "These experts have the task of inspecting the goods, so that when they have completed their inspection there will be no subsequent claims because it is considered that the goods have already gone through a quality inspection by the standards which they use," said Darry Salim.

The experts involved in this effort have had difficulty in obtaining visas to enter Indonesia because they must obtain a special permit from the authorities.

As a consequence of this obstacle Soviet rubber requirements are met by purchases in Malaysia and Singapore. In 1981 the Indonesian rubber purchased by the Soviet Union only totaled 50,000 tons.

The balance of trade between Indonesia and the Soviet Union is still positive in Indonesia's favor because the volume and value of our exports is greater than Indonesian imports from that country.

"This is because Indonesian businessmen and consumers are accustomed to look carefully at the trade marks and standards of machinery offered for sale in Indonesia. The Soviet export commodity most easily sold in Indonesia is fertilizer," said Darry Salim.

In 1981 the value of Indonesian exports to the Soviet Union totaled \$80 million, while the value of imports from the Soviet Union was only \$41 million.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES EXPORT DOWNTURN

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar: Export Downturn Not Due Alone to Indonesian Diplomatic Representatives Abroad"]

[Text] Hamburg, HARIAN UMUM AB--Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs, stated that recently the impression has emerged that the downturn in Indonesian exports has been caused by the inadequate efforts of Indonesian diplomatic representatives abroad.

In the middle of last week, answering a question from an ANTARA representative in Vienna, Mochtar said: "I wish that this impression could be dispelled, because the decline in our exports has been caused by the fact that our products are not competitive in terms of quality and price, in addition to the fact that there is a world recession."

Mochtar said that Indonesian Embassies are an instrument of the government in increasing exports. Their job is to help clear a path which is later used by Indonesian businessmen. He asked that Indonesian businessmen show more activity, and not the reverse, for it is the businessmen who get the business, not the Indonesian Embassies.

Meanwhile, an Indonesian Embassy official in Europe who has often helped to find business partners for Indonesian businessmen said that many European businessmen are indifferent when they are invited to establish contact with Indonesian businessmen. The official said: "You can send trade missions here, but there won't be any follow-up action," quoting a European businessman.

The European businessman referred to above said that in his experience he had gotten tired of waiting for replies to his letters which he sent to Indonesian businessmen who had visited him.

Concerning the quality of Indonesian diplomats abroad, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tries continuously to raise the quality of its officials serving overseas. He said that mastery of foreign languages was very important for a diplomat in carrying out his duties well.

A Indonesian diplomat told ANTARA on a separate occasion that mastery of foreign languages was not only necessary for the diplomats involved but also for their wives so that at receptions the wives of Indonesian diplomats won't feel uncomfortable.

At one time ago another diplomat said that inability to speak foreign languages was the cause of the practice of "Malays associating with Malays" at international conferences.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now emphasizing the principle that diplomats should be "mission oriented" and not "status oriented." This means that in places which are considered not very active diplomats who up to now have been assigned to such places will be moved to other places which have greater need of them. He said: "There should be no embassies which have large staffs just to maintain their status."

It was learned that the position of chief of the information section in several Indonesian Embassies in Eastern Europe will be abolished.

4213/27

PROBLEMS REPORTED IN RUBBER EXPORTS TO SOVIET BLOC

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

Article: "Rubber Exports to Socialist Bloc Halted"

Excerpts The Indoensian Government is trying to prevent problems from occurring in the shipment of rubber exports to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Responding to a newsman's question in Jakarta on Monday [27 December], MENDAGKOP [Minister of Trade and Cooperatives] Radius Prawiro said, "I have received a report to the effect that socialist bloc countries will no longer purchase Indonesian rubber because of problems encountered in shipping from Indonesian ports." The DAGKOP Department has approached all agencies handling problems connected with the shipping of rubber exports.

A report received from the manager of the Indonesian Rubber Producers Association (GAPKINDO) said socialist bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, closed contracts for the purchase of only 1,500 tons of rubber in January 1983--1,000 tons from Surabaya and 500 tons from Semarang. Because of problems encountered with shipping, they are stopping all rubber purchases from Indonesia beginning in February.

Socialist bloc countries constitute a good potential market for rubber, having bought 102,897 tons in 1981. These countries actually could take up to 400,000 tons of rubber annually. The Soviet Union alone, on the average, bought 50,000 tons of rubber annually.

Problems encountered with shipping caused a drastic drop in purchases from these countries. According to GAPKINDO records, they bought only about 40,000 tons of Indonesian rubber in the first 8 months of 1982. Additional purchases will amount to little more than 10,000 tons by the end of this year. The Soviet Union bought only 25,000 tons, half its usual purchases.

In a meeting with newsmen some time ago, the chief trade representative at the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta put forward complaints of problems encountered in shipping exports from Indonesia to his country. "Our ships must wait a very long time for loading in Indonesian ports," he said.

The Soviet side said they would like to improve trade relations with Indonesia because the Soviet Union has a deficit balance of trade with Indonesia. Still, there are many obstacles toward carrying out trade relations with Indonesia. In

In addition to the obstacles encountered in the ports here, it is also difficult to get visas in Indonesian entry visa. Many recent trade negotiations with socialist countries have, therefore, been conducted in third countries. Similarly, purchases of Indonesian commodities must be made through overseas exchanges, for example, the London exchange.

A report received by GAPKINDO from businessmen who are regional members says that one main obstacle in shipping rubber to socialist bloc countries is the poor handling of general agency certificates (SKU). The SKU which is arranged for the shipping companies in Indonesia is valid for only a few days and is signed by an official with no alternative representative. Almost all socialist bloc ships entering ports to take on rubber find the SKU has not yet been issued because the official is not available in his office or the SKU is no longer valid and a new SKU must be issued, which may take weeks. As a result the ship remains at anchor and cannot rely on getting an SKU. This leads to losses of tens of thousands of dollars.

Guarantee

According to a GAPKINDO Medan branch report, the ship "Lesozavotsk" has been unable since 5 December to load 2,000 tons of rubber destined for the Soviet Union. According to this report the SKU has expired while day after day the ship awaits the issuance of a new SKU.

In November the ship "Mokachivo" also from the Soviet Union was detained for three weeks in the port of Belawan. It finally left port without loading the rubber which was ready for shipment to the Soviet Union.

Experiences such as these were also encountered by Polish ships last year. Complicated procedures caused these ships to lose \$1 million because they were held at anchor for a very long time. East Germany, which usually buys 10,000 to 12,000 tons of Indonesian rubber annually, has stopped buying rubber because of similar experiences.

In addition to the uncertain receipt of SKU's, ships from socialist bloc countries are often held at anchor because "clearances" have not been handed over by the time the ships arrive in port.

Experiences such as these have forced socialist bloc countries to stop buying rubber from Indonesia. They feel they have no guarantee that their rubber purchases can be transported to their respective countries.

Rubber producers have expressed their desire to stimulate exports to eastern European countries as recommended by the government. Still, realities encountered in the field do not support the recommendations of state senior officials and create problems for Indonesian rubber exporters.

The producers' desires and the government's recommendation to increase exports and diversify markets are not supported by those subordinates at the lower level who must carry them out. Therefore rubber exporters fear 1983 exports will drop further. Indonesian rubber exports were recorded at 808,733 tons in 1981 while they totaled 525,464 tons through August 1982.

TRAVEL BANS ON CITIZENS, ALIENS DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

Article: "7,640 Indonesian Citizens and Aliens Banned From Leaving the Country"

Excerpts A total of 7,640 Indonesian citizens and aliens were banned from leaving Indonesia in 1982.

"Preventive" measures were taken against them because they were involved in political, economic, sociocultural, defense, security and public order, immigration, matters of criminal and civil activities which could have disrupted or threatened national security.

Soegino Soemoprawiro, immigration director general, noted this in an interview with ANTARA newsmen at year's end in Jakarta.

Between 1950 and 1980, 7,257 persons were recorded as having been banned from leaving Indonesia. In 1981 this number rose to 7,436 persons and swelled to 7,640 in 1982 (rising by 204 over the 1981 figure).

Up to 10 November 1981 no standard regulations were in effect under which agencies could submit a proposal calling for an immigration ban or an interdiction of an individual. Any agency could make such proposals. This was changed with the issuance of a minister of justice decision on 10 November 1981 under which only four officials could make these proposals. Interdiction is the banning of aliens from entering Indonesia.

Among the four officials who may propose that certain individuals be banned from traveling abroad or interdicted are the Supreme Court chairman for appeals in cases involving civil or criminal activities. In a criminal case, the attorney general may propose a ban on traveling abroad or interdiction. The minister of defense and security concurrently commander of the armed forces may propose a travel ban or interdiction on individuals involved in matters affecting defense, security or public order.

The chief of the National Intelligence Coordination Agency (BAKIN) may make such proposals for anyone involved in political, economic, sociocultural or immigration matters or international terrorism. Other officials may submit similar proposals through these officials as appropriate.

The issuance of the ministerial decision has created a more orderly mechanism for calculating travel bans and interdictions, Soegino said. Before this regulation was in effect, many agencies could propose that an individual be banned from leaving Indonesia or that an alien be interdicted from entering Indonesia. Much confusion resulted.

Finally, order has been established in the period of time an individual is banned from traveling abroad. Limits have now been set for the length of time an individual may be kept from leaving Indonesia. This means that an individual will not be blacklisted forever. Earlier an individual was blacklisted for life.

Now, under the justice minister's decision, the ban is reviewed every 6 months for those involved in criminal or civil cases or in technical violations of immigration laws. The same is true for those involved in matters affecting defense, security or public order.

And for those involved in political, economic or sociocultural matters, the time period of the ban is 1 year. This may be extended at the request of a competent official.

Justice General Soegino, who was accompanied by special staff member Drs. S. M. Soekarto and Drs Rahardjo, chief of the Justice Department Public Relations Bureau, said 5,458 aliens were interdicted in 1982. They were individuals involved in political, economic, sociocultural, defense, security and public order, immigration, criminal and civil matters which could disrupt or threaten national stability.

From 1950 to 1980 a total of 4,881 aliens were recorded as having been interdicted. In 1981 this number rose to 5,367 and this year it rose further to 5,458 persons (rising by 91 over the 1981 figure).

The interdiction period for criminal and civil matters and immigration law violations is 1 year. For defense, security, public order, and immigration matters and international terrorism it is also 1 year. The time period for persons involved in political, economic and sociocultural matters is 2 years while no time limit has yet been set for those involved in drug abuse. The time periods may be extended at the request of a competent official.

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DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT EXPECTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] Jakarta, (AB)--Indonesia hopes to be able to produce heavy construction equipment such as excavators, bulldozers, graders and loaders beginning in 1983. A cooperative agreement between PT Triguna Utama, and a branch of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and C Itoh was signed yesterday, establishing the PT Triguna Utama Machinery Industries joint company.

The joint effort has had approval from the Capital Investment Coordination Board since August 1982. Of the starting capital of \$13,148,000, 65 percent has come from foreign sources, and 35 percent from domestic.

"In 10 years time, we hope the breakdown of capital sources will balance itself to a minimum of 51 percent from domestic sources and 49 percent from foreign," said Rustam Effendy, president-director of PT Triguna Utama Machinery Industries yesterday.

According to Rustam Effendy, the growth of the heavy construction equipment industry in Indonesia is in accordance with the domestic industrial development program, particularly as Indonesia approaches the Fourth 5-Year Plan, and our dependence on foreign sources is reduced. The heavy construction equipment industry should not be regarded as a competitor of manual labor, but as its complement in the efforts to increase production.

Furthermore, the demand for this heavy equipment is increasing in Indonesia. It is estimated that 400 to 500 pieces of equipment are needed each year for development projects.

PT Triguna Machinery Industries plans trial production in 1983. Not until 1984 will production reach 150 excavators per year. The final production capacity is estimated at 350 pieces of equipment per year.

The company, located in Batu Ceper Tangerang, will employ about 171 people. In the early stages, the heavy equipment company will acquire 24 percent of its components locally. In 5 years, 50-60 percent of the components will be locally acquired.

Besides producing components itself, PT Triguna Utama Machinery Industries will also contract locally for needed parts.

PT Triguna Utama Machinery Industries hopes to supply about 50 percent of the excavators needed in Indonesia. Since this type of equipment is used in development projects, the use of excavators in the country has greatly increased.

PT Triguna Utama itself, as a company that sells the same products that will be produced by PT Triguna Utama Machinery Industries, has been marketing heavy construction equipment (primarily excavators) since 1975, and has already sold about 600 hydraulic excavators in Indonesia.

Present at yesterday's ceremony were Suwoto Sukendar, president of PT Triguna Utama, T. Matsudha from Mitsubishi, Yamamoto from C. Itoh and Dandy Kadarsan, one of the directors of PT Triguna Utama Machinery Industries.

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CSO: 4213/33

MINISTER REPORTS ON DIFFICULTIES IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, (AB)--Professor Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, minister of agriculture, noted that the agricultural sector experienced difficulties in 1982 because of the world recession and Indonesia's long dry season.

The recession caused agricultural exports to decline in both quantity and value, while the dry spell delayed planting and caused failed harvests.

The minister discussed this matter in an interview with ANTARA in Jakarta at the end of last week in December 1982.

Exports declined compared to 1981, "but when compared with the 1st half of the Third 5-Year Plan, 1982 exports showed an increase," the minister explained.

Agricultural exports include wood, rubber, coffee, pepper, tobacco, coconut oil, tea, tapioca, rattan, fish, shrimp, and other items.

During the first 9 months of this year (January to September) 3,594,000 tons of wood were exported, compared with 5,875,000 tons for the same period last year. The value decreased from \$865,512,000 for the first 9 months of last year to \$623,542,000 for the same period in 1982.

Rubber exports declined from 694,400,000 tons for January-September 1981 to 616,300,000 tons for the same period in 1982. The value decreased from \$714,857,000 to \$445,027,000.

Coffee declined from 177,200,000 tons to 174,600,000 tons in January-September 1982, with a value of \$328,285,000 for 1981 declining to only \$174,600,000 for January-September 1982.

Tea increased slightly in value, rising from \$82,128,000 for January-September 1981 to \$93,737,000 for the same period in 1982. The volume was 59,300,000 tons in 1981 and 59,000 [as published] tons for January-September 1982.

The export value of tea rose for the January-September 1982 period if compared with the same period last year as the dry spell caused the price of tea to rise.

Although there has been a decline in the production and export of agricultural commodities, the government is continuing to expand and rehabilitate crops in publicly and privately owned plantations.

"In the last 5 years, the Department of Agriculture has successfully rehabilitated and rejuvenated 450,000 hectares of crops such as rubber, coffee, cloves and oil palms in privately owned plantations and carried out a small plantation program that has succeeded in rejuvenating 300,000 hectares.

"The plantation program needs time to prove itself. Only after a period of at least 5 years will we know the results," said Minister Soedarsono.

Benefits are still quite small from the rejuvenation and rehabilitation programs begun 5 years ago on privately and publicly owned plantations, but the minister hopes that the next 5-year plan will yield better results.

As a result of the long dry season in 1982, about 510,823 hectares of rice-fields were dry and 178,841 hectares among these, or 35 percent of the affected area, did not produce a harvest.

Although there were dry ricefields, they did not affect the national level of total production. Rice production in 1982 still showed an increase as compared to 1981 by 9.95 percent over 1981.

According to the minister, the increase occurred because average 1981 production of 34.96 quintal of dry unhulled milled rice per hectare rose to 38.27 quintal in 1982.

As a result of the long dry season, the area harvested in 1982 was 2.31 percent less than the area harvested in 1981.

National rice production for 1982 based on prediction III is estimated to be 11,837,000 tons, compared with the previous year's production of 11,486,000 tons.

The success in increasing rice production was explained by the minister "the way of several problems in the paddy fields that have been solved".

The desire to be self-sufficient in rice was proclaimed in the 1960's, and by 1982 that self-sufficiency has been achieved in principle, said the minister.

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AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF TOURS AIR BASES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 4 Dec 82 p 8

[Article: "Air Force Chief of Staff Inspects Readiness at Seven Air Bases"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Ashadi Tjahjadi, air force chief of staff, made a trip of inspection from 27 to 30 November to air bases in western, central, and eastern Indonesia.

Participating in the trip were several retired and senior air force officers like Air Chief Marshal (Retired) Suwoto Sukendar (fifth chief of staff of the air force); Air Chief Marshal Saleh Basarah (sixth chief of staff of the air force); Air Marshal (Retired) Sri Mulyono Herlambang (formerly minister of the air force and air force commander and fourth chief of staff of the air force); Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Suharnoko Arbani (who carried out the bombing of Ambarawa and Salatiga during the Indonesian Revolution); Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Wiradinata; Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Maki Perdanakusuma; Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Andoko; Air Commodore (Retired) Iman Sukotjo, Air Commodore (Retired) Sri Bimo Aryotedjo, Air Commodore (Retired) Mochamed Slamet; Air Commodore (Retired) Ramli Sumardi; Air Commodore (Retired) Dr Kirono; Air Commodore (Retired) G. F. Mambo, Air Commodore (Retired) Surjono; Air Commodore (Retired) Sumarno; and Air Commodore (Retired) Haji Sujono. They were all accompanied by their wives.

The chief of staff himself was accompanied by the commander of the National Air Defense Command [PANGKOHUDNAS], Air Vice Marshal Iskandar; the commander of the Air Combat Troop Command [PANGKOPATDARA], Air Vice Marshal Aried Riyadi; the commanding general of the Air Training Command, Air Vice Marshal Sobirin Misbach; and the commanding general of the Air Commando Troop Command, Air Commodore Sugiantoro. They were also accompanied by their wives.

Seven air bases were inspected by the chief of staff in the course of the 4-day working trip. They were the air bases at Baucau [East Timor], Biak [Irian Jaya], Hasanuddin-Ujung Pandang [Sulawesi], Iswahyudi [Madiun, East Java], Polonia-Medan [North Sumatra], Ranai-Natuna [Natuna Archipelago], and Pekanbaru [Central Sumatra].

The purpose of the trip was to see on the ground the progress of construction of a number of support infrastructure projects at the air bases. The

trip was also intended to see what the readiness of the seven air bases actually was, both for carrying out flight operations as well as in support of national programs, both at present and in the future.

The participation of the retired air force officers in the trip was to give them an opportunity to see at first hand the development and progress achieved by the air force in accordance with the development of the armed forces at present. Another purpose was so that the following generation at the air bases visited could get to know their predecessors in the air force more directly, so that they could later on carry out their objectives in building a strong air force.

At Kanai Air Force Base in the Natuna Archipelago the air force chief of staff, Air Chief Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi, dedicated for use a number of just-completed facilities, including a flight apron, a hangar, an instrument workshop, a liquid oxygen facility, a GSE [Ground Service Equipment] shelter, and workshops. The official dedication was marked by cutting a ribbon with a sword by Air Chief Marshal Saleh Basarah.

The same kind of ceremony was held at Pekanbaru Air Force Base, involving a flight apron, taxiway, shelter for air force aircraft, a stand-by crew room, an ammunition warehouse, a road, a power house, and an electricity distribution network. The infrastructure projects were begun in December 1981 and completed in November 1982.

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CSO: 4.13.27

AIR FORCE BASE AT BOGOR UPGRADED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Atang Senjaya Air Force Base Becomes Major Air Base; Hughes 500 Helicopters Strengthen Squadron 7 of the Air Combat Troops Command"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Air Chief Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi, the chief of staff of the air force, yesterday [8 December] officiated at the conversion of Atang Senjaya Air Force Base [Bogor] into Atang Senjaya Major Air Force Base [LANUMA].

The increase in the status of the air base at Atang Senjaya is based on the consideration that Atang Senjaya base has acquired a greater function, task, and responsibility as a major support subsystem for air force flight operations.

"An air force base [LANU] can increase its status to become a major air force base [LANUMA] after certain criteria are fulfilled. For example, when the air force base becomes the 'home base' for a minimum of two squadrons of aircraft or units or components of the air force of equivalent status," Air Chief Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi said.

According to the air force chief of staff, Atang Senjaya air base has met the necessary criteria, for in addition to being the headquarters of Operational Wing 004, Atang Senjaya air base is also the home base of Squadron 6, Squadron 7, Squadron 8, and Training Squadron 503.

On this occasion Air Chief Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi also officiated at the turnover of Hughes 500 helicopters to Squadron 7 of Operations Wing 004 of the Air Combat Troop Command, which also has its headquarters at Atang Senjaya in Bogor.

The 12 Hughes 500 helicopters are a contribution from PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Corporation] to the air force. Previously, the principal director of PERTAMINA also turned over to the air force a Boeing 707 that formerly belonged to Pelita Air Service.

The turnover of the aircraft was a concrete example of the cooperation that has taken place up to now between the air force and PERTAMINA.

In the initial phase the six Hughes helicopters already turned over will be in squadron use, while the other six helicopters will be turned over later, after they have been equipped with their dual control kit.

The Hughes 500-C helicopter is a multipurpose, light helicopter with a turboshaft "Allison 250-C20B" engine of 420 shaft horsepower. The aircraft is capable of carrying three passengers, including the pilot. It has a cruising speed of 124 knots per hour and a range of 328 nautical miles.

The aircraft is assigned to the Advance Trainer Wing and with its full equipment is considered a modern helicopter because it was produced in the 1970's.

Air Chief Marshal Ashadi considers that with the reception of this kind of helicopter into the air force the training infrastructure for air force pilots has increased considerably. The Hughes 500-C is very useful for serving as a bridge for helicopter pilots making the transition to Puma, Twinstar, and even Bell 204-B Iroquois helicopters.

Acquisition of the Hughes 500-C helicopters has advantageous aspects, particularly when it is recalled that helicopters with piston engines are considered no longer useful for training, because other trainer aircraft already use turbine [jet] engines. Furthermore, fuel for aircraft with piston engines is very difficult to obtain at present.

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RESETTLEMENT OF 400,000 HOUSEHOLDS BY END OF 1982 ANNOUNCED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, (AB)--By the end of 1982, 400,000 households will have transmigrated, exceeding the target of 350,000 households. The total is composed of 265,000 general transmigratory households and 136,000 spontaneous transmigratory households. This was explained by the director general of transmigration, Kadarusno, in Yogyakarta on Friday, after he signed a working paper on cooperation with the government IKIP [Teacher Training Institute] Yogyakarta in Gudeg.

According to the People's Connection broadcast by the Labor Department, Transmigration Office, the cooperative agreement tackles the problem of joint lessons and upgrading for Transmigration Instructors who will be assigned by the Office of Transmigration Instruction and Upgrading to train workers of that agency. The cooperation agreement between the Directorate General of Transmigration and IKIP Yogyakarta will be in effect for 3 years and can be extended by the agreement of both parties.

Director General Kadarusno said that the target excess was for the end of 1982, and in the Fourth 5-Year Plan the total to be moved has been increased to 1 million households.

To achieve this, a more satisfactory organizational system must be devised on the basis of past experience. It should further be noted that pre-5-Year Plan transmigration only moved 98,774 households while the 1st 5-Year Plan moved 46,268 households and the 2nd, 57,531 households. The target for the entire 3rd 5-Year Plan period is 500,000 households, and it seems quite probable, based on the numbers that have been moved by December 1982, that this target will be achieved.

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CSO: 4213/33

INDONESIA

EMBASSY EMPLOYEE MURDERED IN PORT MORESBY

Evacuation of Family Members

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Families of diplomats and KBRI [Republic of Indonesia Embassy] employees in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) will be evacuated following the murder of a local employee, Meinard Williem Poluan, on Tuesday [14 December] at 7:30 local time (4:30 West Indonesian time).

As of this evening KBRI staff and especially their families have been brought to the Wisma Duta, which is the official residence of the Indonesian ambassador. The KBRI as well as the Wisma Duta are being closely guarded by the police. It is not yet known who murdered Meinard Poluan nor what the motive was for the murder. KOMPAS assistant reporters in Port Moresby were unable to obtain information from the KBRI on whether the murder was politically motivated or whether it was a criminal act.

The post of ambassador has been vacant since the death of Maj Gen Azis Bustom, the Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea. According to an Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department press release issued yesterday [15 December], the Port Moresby KBRI has reported the murder to the Papua New Guinea Foreign Ministry and police. The Papua New Guinea Foreign Ministry secretary general, according to the Foreign Affairs Department press release, sent his regrets concerning the murder and expressed his condolences. According to plan, on 19 December, families of embassy staff members will be evacuated along with Poluan's body. Local staff may also be evacuated. Local staff are KBRI employees with nondiplomatic status who have technical duties at the embassy and who have no diplomatic immunity. They are not officially sent to a KBRI by the Foreign Affairs Department.

Meinard Williem Poluan (32 years old) had been in Port Moresby for 5 years. As planned, the deceased would have returned to Indonesia on 19 December to celebrate Christmas with his parents in Bandung.

At about 6:30 on Tuesday morning, the deceased stood in the doorway of his flat while his breakfast was cooking. He joked with Hidayat, a KBRI colleague who lived in a neighboring flat. Poluan then entered his own flat.

About an hour later Poluan, his body covered with the blood which was streaming from his mouth and chest, went with great difficulty to Hidayat's flat. "Help me," he whispered, holding his hands to his chest. Not long after that he breathed his last breath in Hidayat's arms.

This affair was immediately reported to Maryam, the younger sister of the deceased who is married to a lieutenant colonel in the Papua New Guinea Army. Maryam screamed loudly on seeing her dead brother covered with blood. A Philippine woman, a close friend of the deceased, also screamed. KBRI employees who soon arrived at the scene aided in calming them down.

To date KBRI employees are showing concern over this affair. The deceased was a bachelor, known as always happy, warm and as having good relations with the few KBRI personnel who are in Port Moresby. As planned, the body of the deceased will be laid out at the home of his parents at 35/115 Rugangga Street in Bandung prior to burial.

As of late last night, investigation had not been able to discover the murderer. A foreign affairs officer in Jakarta, questioned by KOMPAS, could not confirm whether the murderer was a Papuan or a visitor to the area.

Foreign Minister's Comments

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

Excerpts The foreign minister, Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, still cannot confirm whether the murder of one of the local Indonesian Embassy staff in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, was merely a criminal act or whether it had a political odor.

This was explained by Foreign Minister Mochtar at the Bina Graha [Executive Building] on Thursday morning [16 December] in response to a newsman's question about the employee's murder last Tuesday.

In his explanation Foreign Minister Mochtar said local authorities are investigating the case. The motives for the murder can only be ascertained from this investigation. Still the foreign minister pointed out that recently certain parties were discontented and sometimes threatened the Indonesian Embassy in Port Moresby. There are unfriendly overtones in this case, he said.

When asked whether the threats were sent in anonymous letters or were made over the telephone and whether they were the work of a group or an individual, Mochtar was not prepared to reply. However, when he was asked whether the threats could possibly be tied to what was called the Free Papua Organization movement, the minister merely replied, "Yes, sympathizers." He admitted these threats created a sort of "state of emergency" in the embassy circle.

The Indonesian charge d'affaires in Papua New Guinea has sent a report on the case to the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta. The Indonesian authorities in Port Moresby have also contacted the Papua New Guinea Foreign Affairs Department, calling their attention to the matter and hoping to gain protection

primarily done for diplomats in any country. The Papua New Guinea Foreign Affairs Department has expressed its regrets and condolences over the killing and has taken security and protective measures for the embassy staff and their families.

Minister Mochtar indicated that families of the embassy staff have been advised to be prepared for evacuation. Apparently security is critical and if necessary the families will be evacuated.

The Minister hopes this affair will be taken in hand quickly by the Papua New Guinea security officials. The charge d'affaires' security measure gathering all embassy staff at the Wisma Duta is most appropriate because we prefer, of course, to be cautious rather than relaxed about this affair.

With regard to the case itself, the foreign minister said it's best if we do not take this affair too seriously or too lightly. We should not come to certain conclusions that might be wrong nor should we be influenced in any way too quickly because worsened relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea could result. Perhaps this is just what is expected by those who do not want good relations between the two countries.

Suspect Apprehended

Detta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

On Friday [17 December] a person born in Irian Jaya was brought before the court in Port Moresby and accused of murdering a local KBRI staff member in the Papua New Guinea capital on Tuesday.

The suspect, 25 years of age, born in Irian Jaya, did not deny the accusation and has now been imprisoned.

The suspect was accused of murdering Meinard Williem Poluan, 32 years old, who suffered knife wounds after he was attacked at his residence in Port Moresby.

The suspect was a KBRI local employee who had no diplomatic status.

On the Indonesian Government said if security measures are not increased for the KBRI staff, it will evacuate the families of its diplomats.

Today Paulias Matane, Papua New Guinea foreign minister, said the KBRI had been guaranteed that security measures would be taken, including a 24 hour watch on the KBRI.

Meanwhile the decision to evacuate the families of KBRI staff members was taken because as of Thursday, the Papua New Guinea Government had not taken any security measures for the embassy families.

This means that if the Papua New Guinea authorities inform the Indonesian Government of the results of their interrogation of the individual accused of killing Poluan and if they take security measures to safeguard Indonesian

families, there is some chance that the decision to evacuate some of the embassy staff will be rescinded.

Because little or no security measures were taken at first, as viewed by Indonesian charge d'affaires ad interim Asirdin in Port Moresby, it was decided to evacuate some of the staff families together with Poluan's body on Monday, 20 December.

An Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department source stated that the only information contained in the Port Moresby embassy report about the person accused of the murder was derived from the newspapers. The KBRI has not received any information or reports from the Papua New Guinea Government about the investigation being conducted by Papua New Guinea official personnel.

With the murder of Poluan, the Port Moresby embassy immediately requested the Papuan authorities to arrest the perpetrator. Only on Thursday were steps taken in this direction.

Poluan was murdered on Tuesday, 14 December, at about 7:30 am at his home. This was reported immediately by the KBRI to the local authorities.

Security measures for KBRI staff families were taken only on Friday after Secretary General Matane summoned Charge d'Affaires Asirdin to his office.

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CSO: 4213/31

INDONESIA

BIOGRAPHY OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE ALI SAID

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] There are three jurists in Indonesia who call themselves the three musketeers. Together they have welcomed the period of the Fourth 5-Year Plan as an era of legal development. The three of them are doctors of law who graduated from the PTHM (Military Justice Institute) in the first class and now have a rank equivalent to lieutenant general in the army. They are respectively: Ali Said, minister of justice, Ismail Saleh, the attorney general; and Agung Mudjono, the chairman of the Supreme Court. They are almost the same age, although Ismail Saleh is the eldest and he is the fondest of debate. At one time Mudjono had the highest-ranking position of the three. However, from the point of view of position as well as stubbornness, Ali Said holds the record. Mudjono once gloated to his two friends, who are now retired from the military service: "Look, I'm still a lieutenant general on the active list."

Ali Said was born in Magelang [Central Java] on 12 June 1927. At the time his mother was living with her parents because her husband had just been transferred from Situbondo to Surabaya [both places in East Java]. His family did not yet have a home in Surabaya to go to. When he was 40 days old, the baby was given the name Ali Said and taken to Surabaya. He lived in Surabaya until he was 13, and was known as a rather obstinate child. Ali Said is the fifth child in his family.

Of the three musketeers Ali Said (known as "Petruk" to the others) has the sharpest tongue. The only one of the other two who will debate him is Attorney General Ismail Saleh (known as "Gareng" to the other two). However, Ali Said cannot avoid showing his respect for Ismail Saleh. "He was my best man when I was married in Barabai (South Kalimantan) on 10 October 1958," Ali Said commented, speaking of Ismail Saleh.

Since the three of them reached senior leadership positions, contact between the office of the attorney general, the Supreme Court, and the Ministry of Justice is no longer merely occasional. The three of them have established a forum called "Mahkehja" (Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, attorney general's office) to discuss questions that come up. More informal encounters are called forum meetings when the three musketeers get together. Even so, many people are inclined to call them the three jurists.

Ali Said completed his studies at an HIS [Dutch colonial elementary school for Indonesians] in Surabaya. Then he attended high school in Semarang [Central Java] in the same class with two young men called Sudharmono. Ali Said says: "One of them became a cabinet minister and state secretary, and the other one became secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

Later, Ali Said continued his studies at the AMKRI [a Catholic boys' high school] in Yogyakarta. Frans Seda [long-time leader of the Catholic Party] was a school friend when they were in Yogyakarta. There Ali Said joined a unit of the Students' Army. His rank at the time was second lieutenant. He also became acquainted with the lecture halls of the STP (now the Technical Faculty of the University of Gadjah Mada), but he didn't finish there.

In 1950, seven young officers were needed for assignment outside Java. Ali Said volunteered because he wanted to travel outside Java. He was assigned to Balikpapan [East Kalimantan], serving under Sukanda Bratamenggala. He was installed in office as city military commander (now the position is called garrison commander) on 1 May 1950. Ali Said was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant on 1 October 1951. In 1952 he became a company commander in Central Kalimantan.

In 1952 a meeting of infantry company commanders was held in Prapat (North Sumatra). On his way back from that meeting Ali Said stopped off in Jakarta and met with a number of old friends. It turned out that they were attending the Military Justice Academy (AHM) in Jakarta. "Gosh, I was slated to go to school again," said Ali Said, recalling old times. Although he was late in starting the class, he finally obtained the necessary permission. Together with Mudjono, Sudharmono, and Ismail Saleh, Ali Said successfully graduated in the first class to complete the AHM. Then he was assigned to Regiment 27 whose area of operations included Bali, West Nusatenggara, and East Nusatenggara.

Ali Said was once assigned to Kupang [West Timor]. An airplane arrived, carrying women teachers from Surabaya to their post of duty in Ambon [Maluku]. At the time conditions were none too secure because the Permesta [provincial rebellion in Sulawesi] affair was still going on. Ali Said ordered the aircraft to return to Surabaya. Some time after this incident Ali Said went to Surabaya. There he met some of the teachers whom he had once ordered to return from Kupang. He was invited to visit their dormitory, whose director was Mrs Soehono. It turned out that one of the residents of the dormitory was rather pretty, and the young officer fell in love with her. "And now she is my wife," says Ali, laughing.

Signs of his stubbornness are still apparent, although only a little bit. In the aircraft which flew him not long ago from Jakarta to Balikpapan, Minister of Justice Ali Said was looking for a piece of paper. It seems the paper had the notes of a girl's song printed on it. After he found it, Ali Said and his wife sang it together.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Supreme Court, Mudjono, and his wife were members of the same group. Because they were tired, the two of them had fallen asleep. Seeing them, Ali Said suddenly called a journalist who was with them and said: "Come on, take a picture of them. Mudjono has the habit of sleeping when he's had enough to eat."

When he is in a joking mood, his position as a cabinet minister of rank as a lieutenant general (he retired on 1 July 1982) doesn't show. He made many of the guests double up with laughter at the reception at Palu [North Sulawesi]. On the podium Ali Said explained the function of a commander as similar to that of a husband who has naturally been equipped with a "swagger stick." Using a polished tone, the minister mimicked the voice of a wife who was still drowsy as her husband was leaving for the office.

He speaks in down to earth language. Although he is properly dressed, Ali Said finds time to speak to a reporter whom he has not seen for some time: "Hey, what are you doing here," he says. On another occasion he kidded a young reporter who was always pointing his camera at him. "Here, take a picture of me, the others are always bad!"

And when the small aircraft carrying him made a perfect landing at an airfield in East Kalimantan, Ali Said went up to shake hands with the pilot and praised him. He said: "Boy, thanks a lot. That was really a smooth landing."

Every day he smokes three packs of filter-tip clove cigarettes. Beside reading, his hobby is working crossword puzzles. He drinks three or four cups of black coffee every day so he can stay up at night. He drinks even more if he has a job which requires more effort and thought. For example, at a working meeting of the Ministry of Justice held at a hotel not long ago, to discuss the draft of a report prepared by participants from various areas of the country, Ali Said worked on it until 4:00 am. Then he presented the concept to the participants in the meeting until it was past noon. He continued work on the program for the Ministry of Justice meeting until midnight.

He obtained his doctorate in law from the PTHM [Military Justice Institute]. He was once chairman of the Extraordinary Military Court. He replaced Ismail Saleh as an auditor [one of the presiding judges] at the trial of Per mestra leaders in Manado [North Sulawesi] in 1959 or 1960. Ali Said was the first of the military judges to demand the death sentence for the accused.

He held the position of fifth assistant in the Brawijaya Military Region [East Java] from 1967 to 1969. Then he was promoted to deputy attorney general, a position which he held until 1973. He was attorney general until 1981. Since then he has been minister of justice. But he is still as slender as always. "Indeed, I'm flat as a book," Ali Said comments, speaking of his own shape.

The person whom he admired the most was Dr Soekarno, the first president of Indonesia. And the person whom he respects and regards the most highly is General Soeharto, who is now president of Indonesia. As a technical engineer, it turned out that Soekarno had a political vision which was rather uncertain which resulted in lowering Indonesia in the eyes of the world. "He was a great man, although as a human being he was not free of faults," Ali Said says.

He respects and regards Soeharto because he has first-rate qualities of leadership. Ali Said believes that, thanks to Soeharto's leadership, Indonesia is beginning to appear to be making progress in development. "With his special kind of energy Soeharto is successful in changing existing friction into the characteristics of dynamism which are beginning to grow in our society," he says.

Ali Said welcomes the Fourth 5-Year Plan as bringing in a period of legal development. He regards this step as very important in preparing the people to welcome the arrival of a "just and prosperous society" which some people say will only come after six 5-year plans are completed. One program which has his highest priority is the extension of the system of justice.

He says that in the future there will be increasing challenges to law and justice. During the period of the first three 5-year plans Indonesia succeeded in improving the economic life of the nation. Now the questions of rights and law will become the center of attention. "Ways and means of increasing the awareness of law among the people must immediately be found," he says.

And when he speaks on the question of law, Ali Said doesn't joke any more. He appears to be very serious. And the wrinkles of age are beginning to show on his face. And his appearance is very different when his cheeks are hollow as he smokes a clove cigarette which a reporter has given him.

Ali Said prefers to be called one of the three musketeers rather than a jurist. "Look, I'm just serving the people," he says, ending the interview.

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INDONESIA

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

AIR VICE MARSHAL RUSMAN--The post of commander of the National Strategic Command (KOSTRANAS) was transferred on Monday morning [20 December] from Air Marshal Sukardi to Air Vice Marshal Rusman at a ceremony presided over by the deputy commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Admiral Sodomo. The new commander of KOSTRANAS was born in Makasar on 18 July 1932. He is not a stranger to KOSTRANAS because in 1974 he served as its chief of staff. He is the younger brother of Air Marshal Roesmin Nurjadin (currently minister of communications). He began his military career by following his elder brother's footsteps into Flight School at Kalijati in 1954. He continued his military education by taking the flight instructor training course in 1955. From 1961 to 1965 he was a commander of "fighter" type aircraft as commander of Squadrons 11 and 14 and Attack Wing 300. His career as a staff officer began in 1968 when he became commander of Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base. He was later governor of the Air Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy and, until he assumed his new position, he was assistant for operations to the air force chief of staff. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Dec 82 p 12] 5170

COLONEL (INFANTRY) SYAMSUDIN--General Poniman, army chief of staff, presided over a change of command ceremony in Banjarmasin [South Kalimantan] at which Brig Gen Harjono P. turned over the post of commander of Military Region XII/Lambung Mangkurat to his replacement, Colonel (Infantry) Syamsudin. In his speech on the occasion General Poniman said that the reservation of a number of command positions for the following generation in the army was a sign that the process of regeneration was proceeding according to plan. He asked Colonel Syamsudin and the younger generation to regard this opportunity to command as a challenge. Brig Gen Harjono P. has been assigned as deputy commander of the Army Training Development Command in Bandung. Prior to his new assignment Colonel Syamsudin had been chief of staff of Military Region XVII/Cenderawasih in Jayapura [Irian Jaya]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 31 Dec 82 p 1] 5170

BRIG GEN IDA BAGUS SUDJANA--General Poniman, army chief of staff, presided over a change of command ceremony in Pontianak [West Kalimantan] at which Maj Gen Untung Sridadi turned over the post of commander of Military Region XII/Tanjungpura to Brig Gen Ida Bagus Sudjana, his replacement. The ceremony took place on Thursday [30 December]. Maj Gen Untung Sridadi will become army inspector general in Jakarta. He had been commander of Military Region XII/Tanjungpura since March 1980. Brig Gen Ida Bagus Sudjana, his replacement, was a member of the first class to graduate from the National Military Academy in 1959. Prior to his new assignment he had been chief of staff of the Army Strategic Command [KOSTRAD] in Jakarta. He had once served as commander of Military District 121/Alambhana Wanawae in Sintang, West Kalimantan, and was later chief of staff of Military Region XII/ Tanjungpura in Pontianak. Brig Gen I. B. Sudjana won the competition for best writer among those attending the regular course at the National Defense Institute in 1981. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 31 Dec 82 pp 1, 7] 5170

COLONEL (INFANTRY) SOERIPTO--Colonel (Infantry) Soeripto on Monday [27 December] assumed the post of chief of staff of the Army Strategic Command [KOSTRAD] from his predecessor, Brig Gen Ida Bagus Soedjana. The change of command ceremony at army headquarters in Jakarta was witnessed by the commander of the Air Defense Command, Brig Gen Faisal Tanjung, the commander of Combat Command II, Brigadier General Soetedjo, and other senior KOSTRAD officers. Within KOSTRAD Colonel Soeripto is really a new man. For almost half of his period in service in the armed forces this graduate of the first class at the National Military Academy (now the Army Section of the Armed Forces Academy) has been involved in intelligence work. After graduating from the academy he served in five military regions, in the most recent of which, Military Region XII/Tanjungpura [Pontianak, West Kalimantan], he was chief of staff. About 8 months ago he assumed the post of chief of staff of Military Region XII/Tanjungpura from the same Ida Bagus Soedjana, who at the time was a colonel. In the course of his career Colonel Soeripto has served as commander of Battalion 202 in Military Region V/Jakarta, and later on as commander of Military District 0502 in North Jakarta. From Jakarta he was transferred to Irian Jaya, where he was assistant for intelligence in Military Region XVII/Cenderawasih. In 1978 he returned to Jakarta to become deputy chief of the Army Information Service. After only 8 months at army headquarters Colonel Soeripto was again transferred to the post of assistant for intelligence in Military Region VI/Siliwangi in Bandung. From Bandung he was transferred to Medan, where he was assistant for intelligence in Military Defense Area I/Sumatra and West Kalimantan. He graduated from the Army Staff and Command School in 1972 and from the Joint Staff and Command School in 1975 in the first class. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 p 8] 5170

MAJ GEN TRY SUTRISNO--Maj Gen Try Sutrisno, 47 years old, former commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya [South Sumatra], on Monday [27 December] was installed in office as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, replacing Lt Gen Norman Sasono. As commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, Major General Sutrisno is the first military academy graduate to become commander of a military region in Java. This may be the first time one of the highest posts in the army has been held by an academy graduate. Major General Sutrisno

graduated from the Army Technical School (now integrated into the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy) in 1959. Maj Gen Try Sutrisno, who is known for his love of sports, graduated from the Staff and Command School in Bandung in 1972. He attended the Joint Staff and Command School in 1977. After this many observers believed that this graduate of the Army Technical Academy really had a future in front of him. Not long afterwards this expectation was fulfilled, for in 1978 he was appointed chief of staff of Military Region XVI/Padaya (Bali, Nusatenggara). Following the steps of those who preceded him in Military Region XVI in Bali, including Yogi Soepardi, R. Soeprapto, and Ignatius Pranoto, then Col Try Sutrisno quickly advanced in his career. In 1979 he transferred from Denpasar [Bali] to become commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya [South Sumatra], holding this position until 1982. On 11 December 1982 the minister of defense and security brought him back to Jakarta to replace Lt Gen Norman Sasono. The highest troop command which he has held was that of commander of Combat Engineer Battalion 10 (Amphibious) in Surabaya from 1970-72. From there he was brought back to army headquarters to be a bureau chief in army general staff section 2 (operations). It was here that his experience as a staff officer was greatly developed. After 4 years in army headquarters Try Sutrisno became adjutant to the president of Indonesia (1974-78). This senior officer who likes sports, including Indonesian judo [main silat], karate, weight lifting, and chess, as a young officer was always present for major military operations, such as the campaign against the DI/TII [Organization of Muslim Students/Indonesian Islamic Army] in Aceh (1957), the campaign against the PRRI [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia] (1959), the liberation of West Irian (1962), the Dwikora campaign [confrontation of Malaya] (1964), the campaign against communist dissidents [G30S/PKI] (1965), and Operation Seroja in East Timor (1979). He was born in Surabaya on 1 November 1935. He is married to Tutti Setiawati; they have four sons and three daughters. In addition to sports he also enjoys gamelan music [traditional Indonesian music] and Western music. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS] [Indonesia 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 9] 5170

ARIE BANDILOKO--The post of commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya [South Sumatra] has been transferred from Maj Gen Tri Sutrisno to Brig Gen Arie Bandiloko, at a ceremony held at the headquarters of Military Region IV. Maj Gen Tri Sutrisno has been assigned to new duties as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta. Previously, Brig Gen Arie Bandiloko was deputy assistant for security affairs in the office of the army chief of staff. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA] [Indonesia 29 Aug 82 p 3] 5170

COMMODORE BASOEKI--The post of commander of Navy Region 10/Jayapura [Irian Jaya] has been transferred from the former incumbent, Commodore Sigit Soedaryadi, to his replacement, Commodore Basoeki. Commodore Sigit Soedaryadi is being assigned to new duties in Jakarta. Previously, Commodore Basoeki had been chief of staff of the Indonesian Fleet in Surabaya. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS] [Indonesia 18 Dec 82 p 12] 5170

MAJOR GENERAL SOEDJIMAN--The minister of Internal affairs, in the name of the president of Indonesia, will install Major General Soedjiman in office as governor of West Kalimantan in January 1983. For the past 5 years Soedjiman

has been governor of West Kalimantan. His tour of duty is nearly over but he was reelected governor at a plenary session of the provincial assembly last November. At a meeting with his staff, after his return from a visit to the United States, Soedjiman said that the date of his installation in office for a new term will be decided on later but will be after 6 January 1983. The minister of internal affairs will visit West Kalimantan in January to install the governor in office for a new term and will also inaugurate several development projects, including the three-story Pontianak City Hall and the provincial income tax office. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Dec 82 p 4] 5170

CHANGES IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE--Panoedjoe, secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture; Soedjarwo, director general of forests; Pang Soeparto, director general of estate agriculture; and J.H. Hutasoit, director general of animal husbandry, will be replaced at the same time at a ceremony on Friday [24 December]. According to information obtained by MERDEKA, Soedjarwo will be replaced by Dr Soedjono Suryo, who at present is director of forestry control. J.H. Hutasoit will be replaced as director general of animal husbandry by Dr Daman Danuwidjaya, who is presently chairman of GKSI (Indonesian Milk Cooperatives Association). [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 12] 5170

AMBASSADOR RACHMAT SUKARTIKO--The Government of Bangladesh has agreed to the appointment of Dr Rachmat Sukartiko as Indonesian ambassador to Bangladesh. He replaces Ambassador Said Basoeki Sastrohartodjo, who has completed his tour of duty. The new ambassador to Bangladesh, who was born on 5 December 1927 in Surabaya, is a career diplomat. He served at the Indonesian Embassy in London from 1963 to 1967 and then returned to Jakarta to become a section chief in the Directorate of Research and Development. In 1971 he became chief of the planning and evaluation section in the ASEAN National Secretariat. His last previous position was that of chief of the Bureau of General Affairs in the ASEAN National Secretariat. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he has also served as chief of the Asian-Pacific Service. He is married and has three children. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 p 12] 5170

ATTORNEY GENERAL ISMAIL SALEH--Ismail Saleh was born in a small village near Pati [Central Java] on 7 September 1926. He once studied management in PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Corporation], the BKPM [Investment Coordination Body], and in ANTARA. Now he is engaged in the study of law and order. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 p 1] 5170

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN MUDJONO--Mudjono began his career with the rank of corporal (even now his briefcase bears the name, "Corporal Mudjono"--editor). He was born in the village of Bangsalsari near Djember [East Java] on 30 July 1927. He still lives in a rather small house (for a high-ranking official) in the Cipinang Cempedak District. He has a robust figure. His nickname among close friends is "Mas Nono" [Brother Nono]. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 6] 5170

CSO: 4213/34

KAMPUCHEA

ARMY PAPER DETAILS PRK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BK171356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 February article: "A Country Revived With Great and All-round Achievements"]

[Text] During the first days of this year, production and other work units throughout the land of Kampuchea—from the cities to the countryside—have been enthusiastically stepping up the emulation movement with resolve to fulfill the production plan for the first quarter of 1983. Many localities and units have made their utmost efforts to prepare supplies and raw material to ensure production. Scores of enterprises and factories in Phnom Penh, after fulfilling the plan norms for 1982, are entering the year 1983 with vigor and enthusiasm.

Over the past 4 years, under the new regime, the Kampuchean people, as masters of their own destiny, society and the country, have actively participated in the various movements for national construction and defense and recorded great achievements. A striking achievement of the Kampuchean people is the restoration of agricultural production. Despite the very serious consequences of the Pol Pot regime, only a year after the overthrow of the genocidal regime, led by the revolutionary administration and provided with direct and wholehearted assistance by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchea people have cultivated more than 1.5 million hectares of land for rice and scored decisive successes in driving away the scourge of famine. In 1981, in spite of serious natural calamities, Kampuchea planted more than 1.3 million hectares of rice. In the rainy season of 1982, with hundreds of thousands of solidarity production teams of peasants being consolidated and expanded, the entire country planted 1.6 million hectares of rice. With generous assistance from the state, the Kampuchean people have reclaimed and planted hundreds of thousands of hectares of land that was left lying waste or fallow under the regime of the monstrous Pol Pot clique.

Along with accelerating rice production, the Kampuchean people have actively developed livestock breeding, bringing the total number of cattle at present to 1.5 million—more than twice that of the period prior to 7 January 1979. The number of pigs has also increased by 20 percent over 1981. Fisheries, an important sector of the Kampuchean economy that almost ceased to exist under the Pol Pot regime, has been vigorously restored and developed by the

revolutionary administration. Around Tonle Sap today, fishing villages are now thriving. In 1982, with loans and equipment provided by the state, the Kampuchean fishermen netted a total catch of more than 600,000 tons of fish.

In addition to this, state farms growing industrial crops, especially the rubber state farms in Kompong Cham, have restored and expanded production with encouraging results.

Over the past 4 years, Kampuchea has restored production at 71 industrial establishment, including 57 factories. Handicrafts establishments have been restored and production has been promoted to meet a large part of the people's demand for consumption. The Kampuchean people have rapidly restored the communications and transportation sector, which was virtually paralyzed under the genocidal regime. The Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong Som rail lines have been reopened, thus creating favorable conditions for the transportation of equipment and supplies in support of national construction and for the transportation of goods for the people's life.

The PRK has established a number of international air routes to some fraternal countries. The postal sector has also been rapidly restored and it has made considerable contributions to the communications with foreign countries. Trade activities have been organized at an early date and are being further expanded with each passing day to serve life and production effectively. The issuance of the riel has had a great impact on the development of the national economy and life.

Today visitors to Kampuchea cannot fail to recognize an encouraging and noteworthy achievement concerning the cultural life of the Kampuchean people. Kampuchea currently has a broad education network which extends to the various hamlets and villages. During the 1982-83 school year, throughout Kampuchea there are 1.5 million level-I students, almost 50,000 level-II students and thousands of level-III students, and nearly 40,000 teachers. In the capital of Phnom Penh alone, there are nearly 100,000 general education students. Teachers' schools have been set up and developed throughout the country. The teachers' college, the medical and pharmaceutical college and the Kampuchea-USSR advanced Institute of technology have been opened to admit thousands of students. Moreover, the PRK state has also set up schools to train technical workers and scores of trade schools of the various sectors. The anti-illiteracy campaign has been continued over the past 4 years, making hundreds of thousands of people literate; and the PRK Government is determined to eliminate illiteracy from the country by July 1983.

Total different from the Pol Pot regime, in Kampuchea at present, cultural and artistic activities are encouraged and promoted broadly on a nationwide basis. Art troupes and movie projection teams have regularly organized shows for the people's entertainment. Film and art shows drew 7 million spectators in 1981 and almost 10 million in 1982.

Implementing a national policy of genocide, the Pol Pot regime destroyed virtually all the material-technical facilities and killed doctors and personnel of the public health sector. Over the past 4 years, with cooperation and

assistance from Vietnam, the Kampuchean people have developed the network of public health facilities from the central to local level. Kampuchea's hospitals and dispensaries currently have a total of nearly 16,000 beds and are staffed with more than 11,000 employees. In only 3 years, the Phnom Penh medical and pharmaceutical college turned out 88 doctors and pharmacists.

The achievements recorded by the RPK over the past 4 years have made all progressive mankind rejoice. This marvelous success, as the Kampuchean people are wont to say, is inseparable from the all-round cooperation and assistance given in the spirit of proletarian internationalism by Vietnam in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between Vietnam and Kampuchea on 18 February 1979. This success also confirms the Kampuchean people's determination to follow the road they have chosen and to continue to advance steadily on the path of building a prosperous and happy life.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, we sincerely wish the Kampuchean people even greater successes in their undertaking to build and defend their country. We pledge to do our best to cooperate with the Kampuchean people, implement the existing treaty and constantly consolidate and develop the great friendship and close militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

CSO: 4209/244

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

HUN SEN THANKS NGUYEN THACH--I would like to sincerely thank you for your good wishes on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the 7 January National Day. I am convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship, solidarity and close cooperation in every field between our two countries will be further developed and strengthened. I would like to wish you good health and more and greater successes in your noble tasks. ["Recent" message from PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen to SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach] [Text] [BK230909 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Feb 83]

HUN SEN THANKS FISCHER FOR GREETINGS--I would like to express sincere thanks for your most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the PRK National Day. I am very pleased with the satisfactory results of the correct implementation of the treaty of peace and cooperation between our two countries, particularly the good implementation, in accordance with the agreement, of cooperation between our two ministries. Also, our treaty is significant for our real friendship and mutual tolerance. I wish you, dear comrade minister, good health, strength and new successes in your responsible and noble tasks. ["Recent" message of thanks from PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen to CDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher] [Text] [BK240950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Feb 83]

ARMY DAY--Esteemed and beloved comrade marshal: On behalf of cadres of the KPRAF general staff and in my own name, I extend warmest greetings to you on the occasion of the 65th founding anniversary of the glorious Soviet Army. I am convinced that the heroic people and army of the Soviet Union will always stand by the side of our people and army and always be a firm bulwark in defending world peace. May the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and armies further strengthen and develop in the interests of our two peoples' common aspirations for peace and socialism. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you and all cadres in the Soviet Army general staff good health, great strength and more victories in defending and building your great Leninist socialist fatherland. [Greetings message from Soi Keo, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF general staff, Marshal to Minkov, first deputy minister and chief of the Soviet Army general staff--date not given] [Text] [BK241251 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Feb 83]

CIO: 4212/23

RICE SALES, TAX COLLECTION REPORTED

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane press on the dates indicated in parentheses after each entry in the remarks column. The following abbreviations are used: SP=SIANG PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO]

Location	Remarks
Phon Hong, Vientiane Province	Farmers sold and exchanged for goods 208 tons of rice to the state in Nov, Dec 1982. Of that amount some 110 tons was exchanged for goods (SP 2 Feb 83 p 1)
Luang Prabang Province	Wet rice crop said to have not met needs because of adverse weather conditions, but Luang Prabang District farmers paid in taxes or sold to state 524.5 tons of rice. Campaign to purchase rice continues (SP 1 Feb 83 p 2)
Champassak Province	Farmers have paid as tax or sold to the state 12,761 tons of rice (SP 10 Feb 83 p 1)
Oudomsai Province	Has sold to state or paid as taxes 2,691 tons of rice (SP 10 Feb 83 p 1)
Phin District, Savannakhet	As of end of January, farmers have paid as taxes 358 tons of rice to state (KPL 5 Feb 83 p A6)
Soukhouma District, Champassak	Has sold or exchanged for goods with the state more than 600 tons of rice, of which 348 tons were exchanged for goods (KPL 5 Feb 83 p A6)
Pek District, Xieng Khouang	Farmers have paid as tax, sold or exchanged for goods 275 tons of rice. Of this, 124 tons were sold or exchanged for goods (SP 4 Feb 83 p 1)

Location	Remarks
Chamkeut District, Khammouan	Farmers paid 242 tons of rice to state as tax (SP 31 Jan 83 p 1)
Saravane Province	Farmers in 10 districts have paid 3,171 tons of rice to state (SP 31 Jan 83 p 1)
Khammouan Province	Farmers have paid as tax or sold to state more than 3,700 tons of rice. Collection-purchasing and tax collection campaign continues and results as of 15 January are called good and crops was said to have been good. (SP 29 Jan 83 p 1)
Sanasomboun District, Champassak	Farmers paid 700 tons of rice as tax to state (SP 27 Jan 83 p 1)
Vientiane Province	Farmers in 9 districts paid as tax or sold to state 3,494 tons of rice to state. Of that, 2,067 tons was taxes. (SP 27 Jan 83 p 2)
Ouethoumphon District, Savannakhet	Farmers have paid as taxes or sold to state 800 tons of rice (SP 27 Jan 83 p 1)
Khong Sedone District, Saravane	300 tons of rice were paid as taxes or sold to state (SP 27 Jan 83 p 2)
Hinboun District, Khammouan	Paid as taxes or sold 400 tons to state (SP 26 Jan 83 p 1)
Champassak District and Province	Farmers have paid 473 tons of rice to state as tax from 10 Jan 83 (SP 25 Jan 83 p 1)
Lamam District, Saravane	Farmers paid 127 tons of rice as taxes to state (SP 26 Jan 83 p 1)
Paksan District, Vientiane	Farmers have paid as taxes or sold to the state 403 tons of rice and campaign continues (VM 24 Jan 93 p 1)
Saravane Province	Farmers have sold more than 1,900 tons of rice to state (SP 22 Jan 83 p 1)

INDIA ACCLAIMED ON ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] The LPRP daily SIANG PASASON published 26 Jan 83 carries a 1700-word feature article with pictures on India, on the occasion of its 33d national day. The article begins with a geographic and demographic description of the country, noting that it has vast stands of valuable forests and produces much coal and food. Following that is a short history citing an "indomitable will" against colonialism describing Mahatma Gandhi's and Nehru's roles, and British efforts at suppression of their movement. The article then stresses India's determined efforts to develop itself, citing its self-sufficiency in food and its heavy industry. Credit for this is given to Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi who is mentioned as carrying on the work of her father. More discussion follows on India's status as a country which has produced its own atomic energy capability as well as its own satellites, while noting that these are for peaceful purposes.

In foreign affairs, the article discusses the formation of the Nonaligned Movement and India's position as one of the founding members. The article then cites India's cooperation with the socialist bloc, especially with the Soviet Union in the area of steel production. The article notes "India's determination to support national liberation groups." It then describes Indian opposition to the U.S. in the arms race, Indian Ocean presence, military presence on Diego Garcia and the U.S. relationships with China and Pakistan which it says has threatened Indian independence. For these reasons, the article says that India has played an important role in the world struggle against "American imperialism, and international reactionaries" and that it stands for independence, peace and social progress. The article reiterates that India has "cooperated solidly" with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and stresses that with Indira Gandhi as prime minister, India will continue to resolutely oppose "imperialism and international reactionaries."

The feature concludes with a paragraph on Lao-Indian relations, saying that since the founding of the LPDR relations have been strengthened. In this vein, the visit to India by a delegation led by President Souphanouvong in 1977 is cited. Examples of Indian aid to Laos are listed: buffalo breeding stock and fish raising. The article closes with an expression of thanks to India.

CSO: 4206/57

COMMENTARY ON SIHANOUK ROLE, SRV SOLUTION

BK111319 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the coalition Democratic Kampuchea Government, will never hold direct talks with Vietnam despite approaches made by some third countries. It has been acknowledged by analysts of the Southeast Asian (?scene) that Hanoi has been (?seriously) upset by the entry of Prince Sihanouk into the Kampuchean picture.

Prince Sihanouk, undoubtedly, remains the most popular man in Kampuchea today and all Kampucheans, including the communists, hold the prince in high regard. The Vietnamese realize that with Prince Sihanouk heading his own government, the chances of the Heng Samrin regime gaining credibility and acceptance from the Kampuchean people are literally nil.

The Vietnamese have also feared that with Prince Sihanouk presiding over the coalition Democratic Kampuchea Government, his international stature as the leader of his people and statesman would virtually ensure the total isolation of the Heng Samrin regime from foreign governments and international bodies. This reality has manifested itself in the fact that apart from Moscow and its client states, it is only the Indira Gandhi government that has recognized the group now in Phnom Penh.

The total rejection of the Heng Samrin regime was demonstrated in the UN General Assembly where the credentials of the Heng Samrin group have been rejected for three consecutive years.

Vietnam has attempted to counter these adverse trends by attempting to break up the coalition Democratic Kampuchea Government, while admittedly the three coalition partners have deep differences that continue to affect the mutual relationship, it has to be acknowledged that after nearly 1 year the coalition government stands intact, gaining more authority and international acceptance day by day.

The Vietnamese have attempted to show that they hold the key to a solution of the Kampuchean problem by virtue of the fact that its 200,000-man expeditionary force is in total control of the government and that the Heng Samrin group in Phnom Penh can be made to bow to Hanoi's will.

The Vietnamese solution was for Sihanouk to abandon his allies and join the Heng Samrin regime as its ally, but Prince Sihanouk has denounced the Heng Samrin regime as the creation and puppet of the Hanoi government, and they are therefore traitors to the cause of the Kampuchean people.

The prince has also condemned Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, the continued occupation of his nation and the enslavement of his people. In particular, he has also denounced the Vietnamization of Kampuchean life including the introduction of Vietnamese fishermen into the Tonle Sap and the export of all fish caught to Vietnam.

Vietnam should realize that it would be totally unacceptable for any leader, let alone the most popular figure in Kampuchea, to accept what the Vietnamese are doing to and in Kampuchea. Hanoi should instead implement the decision taken at the International Conference on Kampuchea, which includes the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and the general elections to allow the Kampucheans to choose their own government. Vietnam has lost the initiative in the politics of Kampuchea, and it is to be hoped that a new mood of compromise would result in a solution that will bring peace to Kampuchea.

CSO: A200/375

MUSA HITAM ON KAMPUCHEA, NONALIGNED GROUP

BK201251 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT 20 Feb 83

[By N. G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 20 Feb (AFP)--Recognition of Kampuchean opposition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk by the Nonaligned Movement would help find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said here today in an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

He said the non-aligned summit, to be held in New Delhi next month, should follow the United Nations in accepting the prince as Kampuchea's head of state. This would allow the opposing parties to come to the conference table and negotiate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, he said.

Datuk Musa also stressed the need for the 22-year-old Nonaligned Movement to get back to its original concept.

"We should not allow ourselves to become pawns in the struggle and competition of the big powers and we must stay as close to the dead centre as possible in upholding the movement's principles," he said.

Datuk Musa explained the demand of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--which links Malaysia with Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore--that Prince Sihanouk should attend the summit. Thailand and the Philippines are not in the Non-aligned Movement.

He said Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea contradicted the "basic principles of the movement."

The United Nations had condemned the intervention and accepted Prince Sihanouk as head of state with "a very clear-cut majority," he said.

Prince Sihanouk heads a coalition, grouping his and Son Sann's non-communist parties with the ousted Khmer Rouge, which opposes the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime. Vietnam maintains 150,00-180,000 troops in Kampuchea.

India recognises the Heng Samrin government and in line with a decision at the last summit in Havana to keep the seat empty, has invited neither side to the conference.

Datuk Musa said that withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops was a prerequisite to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

He stressed that recognition of Prince Sihanouk's status by the Nonaligned Movement would speed up the process of finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"The idea of getting recognition and acceptance of Prince Sihanouk is to enable the conflicting parties to sit down to talk. At the moment, the Vietnamese can and would sit down only with Heng Samrin heading a vassal state, if it is to be accepted as a state."

"An invading power dealing with a puppet regime is not talking to each other on an equal basis. The whole international community says and feels strongly, in no uncertain terms, that the Sihanouk government is the Kampuchean Government," he said.

Asked about the possibility of a dialogue between the prince and Mr Heng Samrin in light of speculation that both might be in New Delhi during the summit, Datuk Musa said: "Anything that would start a dialogue, if it involves the regime recognized as the Government of Kampuchea (Prince Sihanouk's coalition) would be welcome."

Speculation that India was trying to get the two leaders together stems from the latest diplomatic moves by New Delhi.

Indian Foreign Secretary K. S. Bajpai made a trip to Hanoi last week immediately after talks with his Malaysian counterpart Tan Sri Zakaria Ali.

The Malaysian official urged India, as conference hosts, to encourage Prince Sihanouk to come to New Delhi.

However, Datuk Musa said that at present he did not see India as having a special role to play in bringing the rival leaders together.

He said India's stand on the issue was one-sided since it is the only non-communist country to recognize the Heng Samrin regime.

"We will need to have a much more neutral party to play this role. If India changes its stance and recognizes Prince Sihanouk as the legitimate head of government, it would be different. What India would do from now till the opening of the nonaligned conference on March 7 remains to be seen," he said.

The three ASEAN members of the movement--Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia--are urging the movement to reverse the Havana decision and want Prince Sihanouk on hand in New Delhi so he can join the summit immediately if they succeed.

Discussing the tasks before the summit, Datuk Musa said that while the political aspect of non-alignment was important, developing countries should not lose sight of the importance of economic cooperation.

He said that in the past, the movement had got bogged down in political bickering as a result of "remote control" by the big powers.

Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who will lead the Malaysian delegation to the summit, would impress on the conference the need to get back to the original concept of nonalignment and seek collective redress to the economic problems, Datuk Musa said.

CSO: 4200/375

MALAYSIA

MUSA HITAM ON CPM NEW STRATEGY

BK101431 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Singapore, 10 Feb (AFP)--Malaysia Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today his government had taken steps to counter the new plans of the clandestine Communist Party to spread its activities southward from the Thai-Malaysian border.

Datuk Musa, who is also the home minister, said the Communist Party's new strategy was to take the pressure off the areas where it was strongest by obliging the security forces to spread their own operations.

"But we are aware of their plans and we will be able to trap them," said Datuk Musa, who was addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association.

The deputy prime minister agreed with a questioner that the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) had tried to penetrate into peninsular Malaysia from their sanctuaries on the Thai-Malaysian border where they had retreated after their abortive insurrection was crushed by the authorities.

Since anti-guerrilla operations needed a larger number of security forces--the commonly stated ratio being 10 to one--the CPM had hoped that it could force the security forces to disperse, he said.

He added that another reason for the guerrillas' plan was the intensive pressure applied by Malaysian and Thai security forces which was forcing the communists to seek new outlets.

According to recent Malaysian Government estimates, only some 300 to 350 communists are now active, compared to more than 3,500 six years ago.

But their subversive potential was re-emphasised by Datuk Musa in an earlier statement.

Answering another question, Datuk Musa welcomed the recent announcement by the British Government of the provision of more scholarships and other financial aid for Commonwealth students, particularly from Malaysia--though the move was primarily motivated by Britain's national interests.

But he added that a single gesture of this kind was not adequate to improve Malaysia-British relations which plunged to an all-time low two years ago, when the Malaysian Government ordered that British goods be bought only as a last resort.

He expected more Malaysian students to go to Britain now for higher studies. Many had turned to other countries when British university charges were raised.

CSO: 4200/375

MALAYSIA

DAILY ON SRV OFFENSIVE AGAINST SON SANN'S FORCES

BK041/20 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Feb 83 p 18

[Editorial: "Warfare, not Welfare"]

[text] It may seem fortuitous to Vietnam that the start of the dry season in Kampuchea comes just before the Nonaligned Movement meeting in New Delhi. If the current Vietnamese offensive against the forces of Son Sann around the refugee camp of Nong Chan succeeds in inflicting heavy losses, military points will have been scored. It will bolster the claim of the Vietnamese that the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas do not pose much of a military threat, that their sanctuaries are vulnerable to Vietnamese attack. A defeat of the Son Sann forces at Nong Chan will also give substance to the claim that the Khmer Rouge is the only viable partner of the coalition that can translate a political position into actual territory held and military strength available; that the coalition is a mere marriage of convenience, using two politically palatable but militarily inconsequential groups to make the blood-stigmatised Khmer Rouge more acceptable to the international community.

On the diplomatic front, Vietnam can claim a dubious victory of sorts in New Delhi. By seizing the convenient solution of insisting on the precedent of the previous conference in Havana in keeping the Kampuchean seat vacant, India is ignoring overwhelming support for the proposal that Prince Sihanouk be present, if not as the leader of Kampuchea, at least as one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement.

What does the current dry-season offensive of the Vietnamese really prove? That the Vietnamese claim to being the invited protectors of the Kampuchean people has always been and must always be backed by sheer force of arms. The plight of the refugees at Nong Chan illustrates how little a part, if any, a concern for the safety and welfare of the Kampuchean people plays in the deliberations and actions of the Vietnamese. It gives the lie to their professed desire to seek a negotiated settlement to the conflict.

Only an ostrich-like refusal to accept the unpleasant can put a good light on Vietnam's diplomatic isolation. Only a tenuous logic can support a proud insistence on the sovereignty and independence of Vietnam when only the financial infusions of the Soviet bloc keep the moribund economy spluttering along. Only a callous indifference to the welfare of its people and a paranoid search for enemies prompt Vietnam to defer economic development for military adventure.

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY ON OIL PRODUCTION POLICY CITED

BK101225 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[ext] It has been reported that Malaysia has stepped up sharply its daily oil production to about 365,000 barrels per day. This is an increase of 70,000 barrels per day, and it is a figure that Malaysia would have attained only in 1985, if the objectives of the fourth Malaysia plan were followed.

Business circles in Kuala Lumpur have been speculating about the background that led to this development, though there is little to worry about. In the first place, it is a known fact that the national oil corporation, Petronas, is capable of producing 600,000 to 700,000 barrels per day, but production has been deliberately pegged at half of capacity because of the need to conserve the supply of oil, so that this commodity will continue to play its major role in the economy for the next 30-50 years.

The increase in production should thus be looked upon only as a temporary measure to meet the increase in the local consumption of oil.

Malaysia has also been buying less of the heavier Arabian crudes and thus begun to consume more of its lighter, more expensive crude, even though the consumption pattern favors the use of a heavier Arabian crude because of the greater demand for its byproducts like kerosene and diesel.

Admittedly, Malaysia would have earned more money, if it had sold its higher priced light crude overseas and bought the cheaper, heavy Arabian crude. This has been the pattern before, but there has been some change and this is due to the very significant reason that the Malaysian economy had been having difficulties in its balance of trade. The buying of less Arabian crude and the added consumption of its own oil has definitely resulted in a better balance of trade for Malaysia.

But, as we have stated many times before, the Malaysian economy's problems with its trade balances over the last 2 years should be seen as only temporary problems. Once the economy picks up as it appears to be doing now, the unfavorable trade figures will disappear, and Malaysia would revert to the comfortable position of a favorable trade balance. Malaysia's losses and

expands 3.5% in because of the oil glut are not significant, because it is supplied under very long term contracts. There has also been a further boost provided by the coming on stream of the Bintulu LNG [liquefied natural gas] project which means that Malaysia would earn more than 10 billion dollars from oil and gas this year.

The prices of rubber and tin have also begun to pick up and this surge in economic activity has been reflected on the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange which yesterday exceeded the 1,000-point mark as recorded in the Straits Times Share Index.

Despite earning less in taxes over the last 2 years, the Malaysian Government has found no difficulty in borrowing money for developmental purposes and one instance of this was the 500 million [as heard] yen credit obtained by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir on his recent visit to Tokyo.

Thus, what has been remarkable has been the response of the Malaysian economy to the recession of the last 2 years. It now stands poised to the advantage of the expected upswing in the economies of the OECD nations.

CSO - 6/100-375

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADORS--The Malaysian king on 11 February presented letters of appointment to new heads of mission overseas: Kassim Mohamed Hussein as high commissioner to the United Kingdom, K. Tharmaratnam as ambassador to the Netherlands, and Datuk Mustapha bin Datuk Mahmud as ambassador to Belgium. [BK131609 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 82]

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES POSITION--According to the Economic Department of Bank Negara [state bank] on 12 February, Malaysia's international reserves cover for the ringgit exceeds 150 percent, well in excess of the legal minimum requirement of 80.59 percent. In the last 2 years, the ringgit has been worth more against the Sterling by 41 percent, against the German mark by 16 percent, against the Japanese yen by 11 percent and against the Swiss franc by 7 percent. However, it was worth less against the U.S. dollar and the Singapore dollar by 4 percent. But against the composite of the currencies of the world's five largest economies, the ringgit was worth more by nearly 11 percent during the period. The Malaysian economy grew at about 4 percent last year. [BK131609 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 83]

ASEAN FAIR COMMODITY PRICES--ASEAN countries must step up efforts to initiate new measures and innovative ideas to bring about fair and equitable prices for primary commodities. This includes dialogues among member countries to ensure that prices of commodities are not subjected to the whims and fancies of consumers or the middlemen. The call was made by the acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr Adib Adam, when opening the third meeting of the ASEAN task force in Kuala Lumpur today. He says past efforts have not brought about acceptable solutions for their prices of commodities. As such, avenues and possibilities must be explored to find solutions to the problem. The minister points out that developed countries have so far been insensitive to approaches made by developing countries. He also says that the concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality is all the more important now. This is due to the opening of the Sino-Soviet normalization dialogue and Japan's intention to patrol the sea within her waters. ASEAN should stand together in the international area. On communications, the minister adds that cooperation is important as shipment of goods in other ancillary services by ASEAN carriers could result in substantial savings. They can also give an impetus to inter-ASEAN trade. [Text] [BK021618 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 83]

VN ATTACK ON KHMER RESISTANCE--Malaysia today deplored the attack by Vietnamese forces on Khmer resistance bases, including refugee camps, on the Thai-Kampuchean border. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said such attacks would only escalate confrontation and hamper the process of finding a political and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean question. The spokesman said Malaysia viewed with concern the attack on the refugee camps located just across the border from the Thai village of Nong Samet in Prachin Buri Province, east of Bangkok. He said such attacks caused hardships to innocent Kampucheans and adding a heavy burden on the Thai Government, which would have to take on the influx of Kampuchean refugees. Reports said that Thai military authorities have started building a temporary camp in anticipation of the refugee influx. The Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that the Malaysian Government plans to request Hanoi to exercise self-restraint to prevent the escalation of confrontation in the area. [Text] [BK091033 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Feb 83]

INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION--Malaysia has stepped up its oil production to about 365,000 barrels per day. According to oil industry sources, this compares with an average output of some 300,000 barrels per day projected for this year in a treasury's report last October and the estimated production of 297,000 barrels per day last year. The bulk of the increased production is being consumed locally. Japan and the United States are the major importers of Malaysian crude. [Text] [BK101215 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Feb 83]

(S) 4200/375

NEW ZEALAND

MAORI PROTESTERS MAY DISRUPT BRITISH ROYAL VISIT

BK221455 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Wellington, 22 Feb (AFP)--The New Zealand Government has been warned that New Zealand's Maori rights activists could seek to disrupt April's royal visit by Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales.

A cabinet paper has warned that protestors could try to disrupt a special function at Waitangi on North Island, where the treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840, ceding sovereignty over New Zealand to Britain.

The cabinet document warned that the opening of a visitors' centre "could well be seen by the protest movement as another opportunity for disruption, this time with a world-wide audience."

Tonight, New Zealand police would only say that "adequate" security measures would provide "full protection" for the heir to the British throne and his wife at Waitangi.

A spokesman said it would be counter-productive to discuss security arrangements in any detail.

At the annual celebration of the treaty signing on February 6, a total of 99 protestors, including six members of the clergy, were arrested during protests against the administration of the treaty.

Activists claim the treaty has become a "fraud used by the white settlers to steal land and forests from the native Maori inhabitants." This year more than 500 police provided protection for the official party at Waitangi celebrations.

Signatories were warned then of sugar-and-phosphorous "fudge bombs" as well as "human bombs and rifles" which may have been in the hands of activists.

In the event, no weapons were found in extensive police searches although handfuls of ashes were thrown at a church service.

It is understood that the royal couple's itinerary at Aithangi could include a trip on a Maori war canoe powered by up to 100 Maori paddlers. Such an event would be seen by Maori elders as of great historic and symbolic importance. It would also provide protestors with an ideal target for action.

CSO: 4200/377

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

[IRIAN JAYA REBELS--More than 1,000 rebels from the Indonesian Province of Irian Java are reported to have fled across the border into Papua New Guinea over the past few weeks. Papua New Guinea's acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr (Sia Guru), has confirmed to parliament that up to 1,500 refugees are now in border areas of West (Sepik) Province. But he stressed his government's policy that whatever was going on inside Irian Jaya was Indonesia's internal affair. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says the border crossings follow a step-up in Indonesia military action against the OPM [Free Papua Movement] rebel movement in Irian Jaya. He says many of the refugees who have crossed in small groups are in poor health and in need of medical attention, food and shelter. Dorney says the Port Moresby liaison officer with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has alerted his head office in Geneva, saying the Papua New Guinea Government may request help. [Text] [BK160718 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 83]

CSO: 4200/380

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE BANK GOVERNOR ON 1983 PROSPECTS

HK221558 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 83 pp 7, 11

["Views and Comments" column by Jaime C. Laya, governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines: "Agenda for the Nation--the Monetary and Financial Program for 1983"--Part 1]

[text] It is appropriate to begin 1983 with some indications of what may lie ahead, particularly after the past year that has been unusually difficult with the problems caused by the international recession, notably high interest rates, a deterioration in the terms of trade of commodity exporting countries, the intensification of protectionism in some developed countries, and both tightness and nervousness in the international financial markets.

Economic Performance, 1982

The impact of the world recession and of unfavorable domestic developments is already known. The external factors included the sharp increases in oil prices in late 1979 and early 1980, the subsequent progressive weakening of external demand conditions and the decline in the prices of primary commodities, the increasing trade restrictions on our exports, and an unprecedented rise in international interest rates. On the domestic side, the financial crisis of early 1981 hampered economic progress.

The Philippines was broadly successful in achieving a respectable amount of economic progress during 1982.

Real growth rate was 2.6 percent, disappointing compared to performance in previous years, but still better than that of many other countries. Much of the decline in growth was accounted for by the depressed world economy and the consequent poor demand and prices for sugar, coconut products, copper, nickel, and other traditional export products. The government adopted a compensatory stance and accelerated the infrastructure program. Together with a shortfall in revenues due to business slowdowns, this had the consequence of raising the level of the budgetary deficit to P14.4 billion or about 4.3 percent of GNP, up from P 12.1 billion or 4 percent of GNP in 1981.

Average inflation rate in 1982 was down to 10.25 percent, compared to 16.17 percent in 1979 and 12.4 in 1981. On a year-end to year-end basis, inflation rate was 8.5 percent and in metro Manila was 5.6 percent.

Notwithstanding the increasing severity of the international recession, the extent of the deterioration in the balance of payments was limited to 3.0 percent and 1.3 percent of GNP, on current account and on the overall deficit, respectively. The deficit on current account was U.S.\$3.3 billion and the overall deficit was U.S.\$1.1 billion, representing 9.0 percent and 1.5 percent of GNP, respectively. These figures, while record highs for the Philippines, are not unusually high for other countries which are likewise adversely affected by the world recession.

In common with many developing countries, Philippine exports in 1982 were U.S.\$7,995 million, down by 12.7 percent from 1981. Terms of trade declined by 8.1 percent, accounting for some 85.9 percent of the increase in trade deficit during 1982. The decline would have been more serious were it not for the relatively good performance of semi-conductor and other nontraditional commodity exports.

The peso depreciated against the U.S. dollar to the extent of 11.8 percent, on December to December basis, a phenomenon that was due to a large extent to the increasing strength of the U.S. dollar. Practically all world currencies depreciated against the U.S. dollar in 1982. The peso maintained its strength vis-a-vis all currencies in general when measured in terms of average exchange rates adjusted for differential price level changes.

All of us would have wished for higher growth and better external trade performance, but many of the factors that contributed to adverse performance is due to external factors beyond domestic control.

Continuing Thrusts for Structural Adjustment

Despite the economic difficulties of 1982, the government has persevered in implementing general policies of structural reform, as measures that will strengthen the foundation of the economy.

a. The program to liberalize the tariff structure and to reduce import restrictions has continued, in order to induce improvements in the efficiency of domestic resource use and thereby improve the competitiveness of Philippine industry in export markets;

b. The financial system has been strengthened with the encouragement of unit banking and limitation on the quantity and quality of commercial paper issues. These have been accompanied with the deregulation of interest rates to improve resource allocation, encourage savings mobilization and develop the capital market;

c. Measures have been taken to encourage the growth of non-traditional exports and to increase the flow of foreign exchange income from overseas employment and construction services;

a. The program for domestic energy development has already resulted in a decline in the volume of oil imports from peak levels and a reduction in the dependence on external energy sources from 95 percent in 1973 to 60 percent in 1982; and

b. Monetary policy was designed to moderate the impact of worsening terms of trade on the external accounts and to ensure a continued decline in inflation.

outlook for 1983

There are signs that the world recession has bottomed out and that recovery is begun. Oil prices and interest rates have gone down. Commodity prices at end-1982 were higher than lows reached earlier during the year.

The developed countries have realized the need for a stronger international monetary fund that can backstop payments problems particularly of non-oil developing countries. This is expected to be formalized in the IMF interim committee meeting scheduled in two weeks' time.

World recovery is important to the Philippines, as foreign trade accounts for 43 percent of GNP. Recovery in the United States and Japan, our major trading partners, will exert a positive impact both on the domestic economy as well as on the payments position. Recent projections made by international economists indicate that the U.S. will grow by 2 percent in the first semester and 4 percent in the second semester. The Japanese economy is projected to grow by 3.5 percent, the highest rate among industrialized countries.

These developments, coupled with various policy measures, are expected to result in the maintenance of growth at about the 1982 level and inflation rate to decrease to an average 9.2 percent for the year. The balance of payments is expected to improve, both in absolute amounts and as a percentage of GNP. Specifically, the current account deficit is expected to decline to about three-fourths of its 1982 level and the overall deficit, to about half that in 1982.

cc: - 200/373

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS URGES 'VIGOROUS DIALOGUE' WITH CHURCH

W191321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Manila, 19 Feb (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today publicly invited the Roman Catholic hierarchy for a "more vigorous dialogue" as Filipino bishops were set to issue a hard-hitting joint pastoral letter tomorrow.

A presidential palace spokesman said Mr Marcos is asking the influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) led by Archbishop Antonio Mabutas to meet him and his cabinet "as soon as possible."

The meeting would take up the prelates' "participation in the common effort to promote the socio-economic uplift of the people," a palace statement said.

The eight-page CBCP pastoral, which forcefully states the bishops' stand on "conflictive issues that today threaten to ruin us as a people," will be read from pulpits tomorrow as the sermon in churches all over Asia's only Roman Catholic nation.

It strongly criticizes the Marcos government for injustice, corruption, the "murder and torture" of dissidents, "suppression" of the press, "militarization" of the country and other "aspects of the current political system that invite the dissent of the ordinary citizens" and push people to insurgency.

Titled "A Dialogue for Peace," the unprecedented CBCP statement stresses "the need to dialogue for peace" as "today in the Philippines we live in deep conflicts, in the all too glaring absence of peace."

"The government has no quarrel whatsoever with the church except those elements involved with certain godless ideologies which pose a serious threat to the security of the state," the president was quoted by the palace statement as saying.

He was referring to militant priests and nuns, accused of joining or supporting the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA), who are disowned by the bishops themselves in their pastoral.

"The situation affected the entire cabinet to "draw up socio-economic programs which would incorporate the participation of all segments of society, including the church sectors and the laity," said the statement.

The president is asking the church to assist in such socio-economic programs as the promotion of small and medium scale industries, settlement of agrarian conflicts, resettlement of urban squatters, preventive medicine and nutrition, the statement added.

In their pastoral, the bishops question certain "key development priorities" of the Marcos government, including "heavy reliance on multinationals" and emphasis on tourist projects like "lavish film festivals" while the number of poor Filipinos grow daily.

The CBCP has yet to issue a response to Mr Marcos's invitation.

(SAC) - 200/372

PHILIPPINES

MINISTER REUTES CHURCH ON TOURISM

HK230214 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 83 pp 1, 11

[text] Tourism Minister Jose D. Aspiras took exception yesterday to allusions by the pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines that tourism is an obstacle to socio-economic development.

The pastoral letter, which was read in churches last Sunday, had declared that while government has initiated a program for economic development aimed at correcting problems of poverty, a number of its key priorities, "like heavy reliance on multinationals and its favoring of their needs over those of the people, its attention to tourist facilities and services, like lavish film festivals, over the services it can and should provide to rural areas, do not appear to lessen the number of our poor growing daily--their destitution more acute."

Speaking at ceremonies observing tourism week at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Diliman, Aspiras bewailed the "unfortunate impressions" created by the pastoral letter about the tourism industry and its reference to film festivals as an element of tourism activity.

Aspiras said tourism is more than film festivals alone or cultural presentations or the hospitality Filipinos offer their guests.

"Tourism, first and foremost, is a highly productive and profitable means of livelihood for government and for the masses of our people, he said.

"If tourism were, indeed, about film festivals alone or in themselves, it would be as the bishops paint it to be--an extravagant and useless folly."

Aspiras said tourism has benefitted not only hundreds of thousands of people directly involved in the industry but a broader spectrum of society.

"Tourism is not only the hoteliers, the tour operators or travel agents, or even the airline stewardesses, the waiters, the porters, or the hospitality girls; it is also the salesgirls, the policemen, the bootblacks, the farmers, the fishermen, the construction workers, the lowly lavanderas and jeepney drivers--Indeed, name a sector of our society, and tourism has made its presence felt in that sector in a real, tangible and beneficial way," he said.

expressing puzzlement over the letter's attempt to denigrate tourism at a time when the nation is in dire economic straits because of the slump in traditional exports, Aspiras said that instead of downgrading the achievements of tourism, "we must endeavour to underscore its advantages and contributions to economic growth."

CC: 4200/373

PHILIPPINES

TOP MNLF COMMANDERS SOUGHT BY MILITARY

BK240125 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 21 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Twenty-three top rebel commanders who recently slipped back into the Philippines after rigorous training in a neighboring country are now the objects of a nationwide manhunt launched by the military.

The 23 are said to be members of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front and the leftist Socialist Democratic Movement.

Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, southern command chief, said the hunted rebel commanders were members of an original group of 30 which landed last January 25 in various coastal areas in Mindanao, complete with arms, ammunition, explosives and communication equipment.

Seven of them were captured last February 1 in the costal barangay of Libanga, off Davao City, in a surprise raid on their hideout by intelligence men.

A cache of arms was seized during the raids. The weapons included a Russian-made AK-50, a heavy British machinegun, Armalite rifle and others.

One of the seven, identified as Safer Kobayashi, alias Rey, provided the military with the identities of his companions and other important information.

The hideout was traced through an information given by a fisherman living in a nearby barangay.

The military learned of the secret alliance between the MNLF and the Socialist Democrats four years ago. It was also learned that both organizations are enjoying military and financial support from some leftist-oriented countries in the Middle East.

In late 1981, several captured terrorists admitted they were trained in a secret camp in Jamperas, Malaysia. The Malaysian Government, however, denied any knowledge of the training camp.

World News Tonight, the American television program of Minutes aired on October 19 showing MNLF members being trained in secret Malaysian jungle camps by British and Australian mercenaries.

The mercenaries said they had been paid to teach the secessionist rebel new battle warfare techniques. Some of the mercenaries identified themselves as former members of Britain's crack special air services regiment.

Claims were also made in the program that the training camps in Sabah were financed and organized by Libyan strongman, Col. Muammar Khadafy. The rebels also said they were receiving training, and arms from the Palestinian Liberation Organization and some of them obtained their weapons from military arsenals by paying corrupt senior officers in Manila.

The Malaysian high commission in Canberra again denied the existence of such camps in his Malaysia.

The United Democratic Movement was organized by some of President Marcos' political foes who fled the country between 1971 and 1975. Its existence surfaced in 1978 when some of its members were captured.

Three top SOCDPM officials were reported to have gone to a Middle Eastern country in 1980 and met with Nur Misuari, self-styled leader of the MNLF during which an alliance between their two groups was formed.

Recently, Castro also revealed an alliance between the MNLF and the Communist New People's Army [NPA] in the Mindanao area.

The alliance, Castro said, was formed between Jose Ma. Sison, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines whose military arm is the NPA, and Misuari, even before Misuari formed the MNLF. Despite his capture, Sison remained leftist of the Communist Party, said Castro. He added that Misuari remained a communist despite the creation of the MNLF.

100-12007373

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY ARMS CHIEF ON NPA AIMS

UK210048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 Feb 83

[ext] In Mindanao, Central Mindanao Command Chief Brig. Gen. Jose Magno Jr said the Communist New People's Army [NPA] aims to establish strongholds in the region and intensify their terror attacks. He said NPA terror activities are concentrated in the provinces bordering Davao, with the fertile Arakan Valley as the primary target. The Arakan Valley is one of the remote areas of central Mindanao, in North Cotabato. Brig. Gen. Magno assessed the situation in the region during a briefing in Cotabato city for members of the legislative assemblies of Western and Central Mindanao. He told the local legislators that the dissidents are most active in the towns of Magpet, Kidapawan and nearby towns of North Cotabato. However, he said their terror attacks, although they may seem to have intensified, are isolated cases directed against remote and defenseless barangays and small military outposts.

Meanwhile, in Northern Luzon Regional PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commander Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada said he will continue his efforts to have a peaceful dialogue with rebel priest Conrado Balweg. The general said a heart-to-heart talk is still a better posture than assuming a posture of defiance which leads only to more animosities and bloodshed. General Azada made these remarks following Balweg's repeated rejection of the invitation to a peaceful dialogue with authorities. General Azada said Balweg's letters reflecting the invitations indicated his firm belief that peace would only come by force.

Balweg, who is a top leader in the Communist Party's military arm, has a 200,000 peso price for his capture dead or alive.

END 2100/32

MINDANAO PAPER ON MILITIA 'COEXISTENCE' WITH NPA

PK170149 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 9 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Twenty-three militiamen were arrested and jailed by the constabulary for "collaboration" with guerrillas of the New People's Army [NPA] in two barangays of Belmonte and Andap in the Municipality of San Vicente, Davao del Norte last Monday.

The arrest of the militiamen came after their rifles and ammunitions were found in the hands of the dissidents who were killed and captured during separate raids in NPA lairs in San Vicente.

The militiamen who were readily placed in the PC [Philippine Constabulary] detention center in Tagum, capital town of Davao del Norte, were graduates of the Civilian Home Defense Force Airborne Brigade last year.

They were issued 23 carbine rifles by the PC command. These carbines, including their ammunitions, were later discovered in the hands of the enemy.

Lt. Abdulajid Estino, paramilitary officer in San Vicente, identified the militiamen suspected of collaborating with the dissidents in a report to Col. Milton Tiburcio, Davao del Norte PC commander.

These names were, however, withheld for obvious reasons.

The arrested militiamen will be investigated on why their carbines were given to the possession of the dissidents.

It was not immediately known whether the militiamen readily gave their rifles without any resistance to the NPA's.

It was learned that in some barangays of San Vicente, some militiamen have maintained a "modus vivendi" or co-existence with the dissidents for their survival.

In a separate development, the civil relations service of the regional command in Region XI and the Davao del Norte IP/INP (Integrated National Police) command will send five attache cars to barangays Buang and Yamans in Davao del Norte to attend to the needs of the two beleaguered barrios.

at 2400 hours Saturday, where eighteen persons were killed and scores were wounded when NVA guerrillas attacked them.

Major-General Aranay, chief-in-charge of the Home Defense Force, said the two battalions of regulars will receive free medical aid in form of services in Ctracs on February 17 when the teams visit the two places.

END - 12

TOP RAID MARKET; SENIOR OFFICERS KILLED

MANILA, Feb 16 (UPI) — Three senior officers were killed

Wednesday night when terrorists of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) struck at a public market in Lugait, Misamis Oriental.

The raid was staged after a series of encounters between government troopers and rebels over the weekend that resulted in the death of nine insurgents. No government casualties were reported in the encounters.

Those killed in the Lugait raid were Police Lt. Manuel Baculio, the town's station commander; Pat. Pedro Restauro and Pablo Pairat, a civilian who was caught in the crossfire.

Other people were seriously wounded, including Constable Alicko Anoos and Cpl. Ricardo Petros.

Initial reports said the lawmen were conducting a routine patrol of the public market when the dissidents, numbering about 15, struck.

Lugait, about 80 kilometers east of Cagayan de Oro city, was reported to have been infiltrated by the NPA and the rebels were planning to raid the town's police station.

Local police patrols, however, aborted the plot.

Local reports said three of the terrorists approached the patrol and fired on the troopers in close range, killing Baculio and Restauro on the spot.

The dissidents then fired indiscriminately. One of the bullets hit a power transformer inside the market, causing a brewerent. Grenade explosion scattered the rebels.

The raid lasted an hour, after which the rebels withdrew under cover of darkness. They were gone when members of the 26th Infantry Battalion arrived.

A Mauser rifle and a .45-caliber pistol were taken by the dissidents from the victims.

Philippines' defense chief said on Friday,

two senior military officers relieved two senior officers of their provincial commands following reports in the rebel attack in Mindanao, according to Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile.

Brigadier Gen. Milton F. Alburquerque and Lt. Col. Salvador Sayson coincided with the military offensive in the northern and eastern provinces of Mindanao when the two officers had been serving as provincial commanders.

Enrile said that he was reassigned to central Mindanao. Sayson's replacement was not revealed.

Enrile, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile appealed to the citizenry to "work together to resolve the 'great challenges to national security and development'."

"Let us not falter; the issue of pinpointing the blame for the problems before us is irrelevant now. We should endeavor to close ranks, gather energy and collective funds in resolving the great challenges to national security and development," Enrile said. He has I-Makati-Mandaluyong-San Juan chapters of the United Front of the Philippines during a meeting.

"Divorce and another would only result to greater division among our people and this would set the stage for more widespread subversion and dissidence in our society," he warned.

PHILIPPINES

REBELS OUT 'CONCENTRATING' IN DAVAO

#180038 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 17 Feb 83 pp 1, 9

Most rebel groups are concentrating their subversive activities in Davao, according to Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, chief of the United Southern command.

Castro identified the groups as the New People's Army [NPA], the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, the Moro National Liberation Front, the Bangsa Moro Army and the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalismo ng Pilipinas (PDSP).

He said the dissident groups have been diverting their men to Davao because it is the center of economic activities in Mindanao.

In the last two weeks, the rebels' campaign of terror in the three Davao provinces had resulted in the death of 19 civilians and 14 soldiers, policemen and militiamen.

The terrorist attacks were mostly carried out in defenseless barangays and on isolated military camps.

The military, on the other hand, had killed 28 rebels, four of them identified as top rebel commanders, and captured 51 in a counter offensive. Most of the clashes between the terrorists and government troops were reported to have taken place in Davao del Norte, where about 400 NPA terrorists were believed to be in hiding.

Castro told Davao city newsmen during a conference that government troops, aided by helicopters and warships, have been sent to Davao to "save the area from falling into the hands of the communist terrorists."

Meanwhile, the troops are closing in on suspected rebel hideouts and training areas.

In the same conference, Col. Dionisio Tan-gatue Jr., regional command chief, revealed that all rebels captured during the current intensified military operation will be held in Camp Catitipan PC [Philippine Constabulary] stockade. Tan-gatue said that families of detained dissidents need not fear for the safety of their relatives, for they will be provided the full protection of the law.

SO: 4200/372

PHILIPPINES

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES HIT BY SEVERE DROUGHT.

HK210147 Manila TIMES JOURNAL (in English) 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] A severe drought is sweeping across the Visayas and Mindanao, ravaging rice, corn and sugar land and depriving thousands of families of their means of livelihood.

"It's really terrible, I've not seen anything like it since the 5-month drought of 1972," said Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco, Jr., who flew to Davao yesterday to assess with local officials the extent of the damage wrought by the 7-month dry spell.

As much as 100,000 metric tons of corn planted in Southern Mindanao last September and January were destroyed by the drought.

The drought is also threatening to wipe out 55 percent of the country's sugar production in more than 10,000 hectares in Negros should the rains not come by May.

In Davao Oriental and Davao del Sur, no rains fell for the past 7 months, Tanco said.

The drought destroyed the rice, corn, banana and root crops of thousands of families who subsist on upland farming.

At least 5,000 families are now on the brink of hunger, said Assemblyman Manuel Garcia (KBL [Elections Region Lipunan Region 1]).

Tanco said he will ask Food Administrator Jesus Tanclanoc to launch relief operations for the stricken families.

In South Cotabato, as much as 37,000 metric tons of corn planted in 12,000 hectares were lost, said Abraham C. Batina, provincial director of Director of the Agriculture Ministry in South Cotabato.

Farmers, he said, would only be able to yield a half ton per hectare. They used to harvest an average of 3 tons per hectare.

In Roxas City and other parts of Panay, rice farmers will have to make do with a very much lower harvest because of the drought.

Tanco is hopping from one drought-stricken province to another.

PHILIPPINES

S. C. R. 1. BEGINS PERSONNEL RETRAINING

MANILA (UPI) Manila Bulletin Today in English 22 Feb 83 p 5

[by Ondio M. Roman]

First - the retraining, reorientation, and indoctrination of air force personnel started the other day following a go-signal of PAF [Philippine Air Force] Chief Maj. Gen. Vicente M. Piccio Jr. to implement AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] training plan under Plan "Katatakan," an AFP-wide program designed to reinforce individual and unit discipline and inculcate a high degree of professionalism and a strong sense of responsibility among military and police personnel.

The training plan is in response to President Marcos' directive to eradicate the growing incidence of abusive and indecorous conduct among members of the military establishment and the Integrated National Police (INP).

The first batch of ten officers and some 100 enlisted personnel from tenant units in Villamore Air Base, Pasay City, began their retraining, reorientation, and indoctrination under host unit 502 Air Base Wing headed by Brig. Gen. Aradeo F. Fortera Jr. who is also the commander of Villamore Air Base.

The acronym will stand for Janed it Tanging Lahi at Watawat, "TANGLAW" includes the teaching of subjects on government, sociology, moral values, and on Filipino customs and traditions and reorienting the minds of the air force towards a better understanding of the workings of government, its programs and projects.

At least 80% of the officers and enlisted men will undergo training for two weeks, after which another group will be called until practically all personnel of the base staff have been trained.

The PAF, in the past three years, has had the least percentage of cases filed against its personnel among the 100 service commands of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

PHILIPPINES

BRITISH

MANILA, Feb 14 (UPI) - An on-going military campaign against dissident movements parts of the country is paying off. Over the weekend 9 communist terrorists have been killed and 40 others were captured. Further clashes took place in North Cotabato, Bukidnon, Quezon, Negros Occidental, and Cagayan in Northern Luzon. The dissidents included one commander. [Text] [HK150438 Manila Far East Broadcasts Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Feb 83]

MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TERRORISTS-Military authorities are stepping up their efforts to intercept the activities of three rebel commanders and their followers operating in the region. The three NPA [New People's Army] leaders are (Roberto Samat), (Iffy, Commander Oilog), (Juanito Ribera), alias Commander (Juanin), and (Rafael Silotis), alias (Rafie). PC [Philippine Constabulary] Regional 101 Commander General (Buenvenito Felix) said they are launching campaigns to capture the three top NPA commanders. Commander (Iffy) carries a 250,000 peso prize on his head, while commanders (Juanin) and (Rafie) carry 200,000 pesos each. General (Felix) said his command is likewise exploring ways of convincing these NPA leaders to surrender and return to the government fold. [Text] [HK150432 Manila Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 13 Feb 83]

MARAWI, Feb 14 (UPI) - A third terrorist group based in Davao City has been identified here by Defense Lt. Gen. Delfin Castro, commander of the defense command, told a press conference in Davao City yesterday that the group known as the National Demokratikong Socialistang Pilipinas, or NDSP, is said that this organization is a terrorist group which the government is seriously contend with because it has the backing of the Moro National Liberation Front. He added that the PDSP also gets financial support from self-styled terrorists abroad. [Text] [HK160029 Manila Far East Broadcasts Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Feb 83]

MANILA, Feb 14 (UPI) - Armed forces Vice Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Ernesto Ramos asked yesterday for the death and life imprisonment penalties for those in illegal possession of firearms. In his letter made through defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, General Ramos also sought life imprisonment for persons convicted of subversion, rebellion or insurrection who used firearms possessed firearms in the commission of such crimes. In his letter to the president, General Ramos noted that acts of terrorism, assassinations, killing and attacks on private individuals and government officials were due

REVIEW OF THE STATE INQUIRIES. The first of these, which will be known as the Muller Inquiry, or SMA, has taken steps to improve its coverage of the former and other organisations in the United Kingdom, and the MMA has been invited to attend and assist the inquiry to examine certain aspects of the government's policy of non-cooperation outlawed by [New People's Army] and the SPA. A memorandum issued invited the MMA to attend the initial session, reporter to attend the first two days of the inquiry, and the final hearing, and said that it "because of the importance of these events to the media situation, demand that since in holding their hearings they will need there cannot be an accurate account transmitted to English-speaking [New Zealand] and the Commonwealth in English."

RECORDED IN MANILA. SITUATION Armed Forces Vice-Chair of staff Lt. Gen. L. G. F. Davis said the Manila situation is not serious enough to warrant a general evacuation of residents. General Davis however said many civilians are leaving Manila fearing their houses and families to return to their government residence. Countermeasures taken at positions, he said the Civil Relations Service of the Armed Forces has instructed the local residents to this regard. [Begin recording] There are some reports of civilians voluntarily vacating their homes for short periods of time only, temporarily, in the anti-insurgent military operations in the neighborhood. Here our Civil Relations Service, the C.R.S., has been very helpful in informing the population properly.

THE DOLLAR CRISIS FORESTEN - The oilprice, the manpower export industry and other consequences for the country's thousand of overseas workers have had their toll in the prices of oil. They fear that various multimillion dollar investments for energy in the Middle East may be suspended as a result of a loss in dollar revenues by the oil-exporting countries. Two Arab states, Saudi Arabia and Libya, construct the prototype, and other powers indicate an interest in the project but do not anticipate the stabilization of the dollar in the near future, implying the same for Philippines abroad. The development in the industry will accelerate in some sectors despite the restriction in oil prices. Last August 20, 1982 Manila has last disclosed the amount of debts to foreign creditors.

On the 1st of April, 1917, a German army company at Barrow-in-Furness, England, suffered a loss of 10 men, repulsed an attack by a hundred Englishmen. An Englishman and others more than 1000 were killed.

On 11/1/67, the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Executive Order, established the Interagency Task Force for Employment of Persons in the Foreign Service. The Task Force was composed of employees from various agencies who were assigned to the Foreign Service. The Task Force was suspended on 10/1/68, and its functions transferred to the Executive Office of the President. The Task Force had been established to facilitate the employment of persons in the Middle East. Mrs. Eunice Kennedy Shriver directed all Middle East labor efforts until the end of the 1960's. She directed all the labor activities in the region. She was responsible and liaisoned with the government's overseas employment efforts. She also directed the employment of lay workers in Middle East countries. The Administration continued its overseas employment efforts with the assistance of various organizations like the YMCA, Lions, Jenkins, Carter, Liberian, and others. She also directed the expressed desire to hire American workers. (See - 62-23485-Middle East Broadcast Inc. Company, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971)

The Philippines' food minister, Alfonso Tamiz, assured reporters on Friday that the country's food reserves despite the drought affecting the central and southern regions of the country, were sufficient to meet the needs of the population. He said the crops destroyed by the drought had been replaced by new stocks in National Food Authority warehouses and in the fields. According to the food minister, NFA has enough rice and corn available for three months, which is sufficient for the country's needs for the remainder of the year. He also said the NFA has sufficient feed to take care of animals and to cope with any shortages in the Visayas and Mindanao due to the drought. Tamiz said he had ordered NFA to move to the two regions to be ready to shift rice and corn supplies to areas that may need them. [Text] [link] Manila Far East Broadcasting Co., Inc., English, 13 Oct 83, 13 Oct 83

MANILA (UPI)—President Marcos yesterday urged judges to expedite trials and eliminate the huge backlog of criminal cases in the Philippines. He said ministers should stop the legal technicalities. The president made the appeal in a speech to the legislative assembly. He called for the retrospective laws to be retrofitted, regional and military courts to be given authority to expedite justice. He urged the chief of the Department of Justice, the head of court, the chief of police and the attorney general to issue brief statements of facts, application of law and no less, and to issue restraining orders within 24 hours. He also told the judges to exert all possible ways to settle pending criminal trials. On the Legislative, Civil, Justice, Int'lique and other such trials, he said, the defense counsels are in the hands of officials, therefore the documents should reach trial courts, he said. He also urged the bars to quickly reach the regional and military courts. Justice also warned that unless the present backlog is cleared away, the country's soldier will break down in the next few years. The president maintained his last broadcast by replying in English.

LOS ANGELES (AP) - At least 10 persons were reportedly killed, including 15 Indians, in various encounters with rebels by the terrorist Los Pequeños Trabajadores [MMA] in the past few days. Organized, Galayan, the Indians were killed when a squad, arming employees at the Bureau of Safety and the Northwest Fiber Corporation was ambushed last Tuesday. In the same day, MMA terrorists also invaded a jeep of a printing firm in Chalchihuitán, Agua Caliente. They killed the occupants of the jeep. [Except] [6612084] Tantia Pat 1 - Broadcasting Company in English. [30] [M 21 Feb '63]

2000 20/37

LEE KUAN YEW SAYS U.S. ECONOMIC RECOVERY VITAL

1311405 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GM 12 Feb 83

[Editorial, PH11ad]

Singapore, 12 Feb (AFP)--Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today said a sustained economic recovery in the United States was vital to stimulate the world economy and help the developing world solve its huge debt problems.

In a Chinese New Year message, Mr. Lee pointed out that the forecasts for a recovery in the U.S. economy "have become more upbeat" with predictions of a 4 percent growth rate in the last quarter of this year.

But the stumbling block to a sustained recovery might come from an increased demand for capital from the private sector, which will have to compete against the U.S. Government borrowing to finance the large budget deficits.

"If this competition for funds pushes interest rates upward, the recovery will be checked off", the prime minister added.

He stressed that Singapore, like all developing countries, could do nothing to change the prospects of the U.S. economy or that of other industrialised countries.

This inability was well demonstrated when the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) meeting held a fortnight ago failed and oil prices were expected to drop, he noted.

"But instead of rejoicing, the markets got nervous because the big international banks have lent billions of dollars to oil-exporting countries like Mexico, Venezuela, Algeria and Nigeria," Mr. Lee pointed out.

However, if the U.S. economy does grow and this growth is sustained in 1984, it will stimulate growth in Western Europe and increase demand for Third World commodity exports, he added.

Mr. Lee said this would mean more time and less pressure to solve the large debt problems.

estimated cost, \$1.5 billion, will be spent on the system's initial construction and expansion over 10 years.

With its initial, \$1.5 billion investment, the government expects to have a modern, reliable transit system expected to last at least 50 years.

It is hoped the need for Palestinians to take construction jobs, now performed by "guest" workers from foreign countries, estimated at 100,000 by 2010,

SINGAPORE, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Datuk Mustapha, the Malaysian Minister of Trade and Industry, said here today that mutual interests were the main factor in the development of Malaya-Singapore relations.

Mutual interests dominate Malaya-Singapore relations

When asked if the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, Datuk Mustapha, says the development of Malaya-Singapore relations could not regard the two countries' interdependence as a negative influence on their relations, but rather as a prospect for greater development.

When asked if he believed, as stated by the foreign correspondents club of South-East Asia, that both countries would certainly want to safeguard their own national interests, but, whatever the odds they could not change the fact that they were interdependent, he added that it would benefit both sides if they accepted that mutuality of interests should be for all (even).

On matters of mutual interests, Datuk Mustapha said that while Malaysia wanted to deal more directly with other countries, it also saw prospects of increased trade with Singapore. Malaysia saw the greater prosperity of Singapore as beneficial to the rest of the region, including Malaysia. Datuk Mustapha said Malaysia also sought mutuality of interests and greater economic cooperation.

He said his country was interested in Singapore's desire to invest more in Singapore's manufacturing sector and to seek opportunities in tourism joint venture projects (as he had). Malaysia on its part had spending multiplier funds which went to setting business in Singapore. Malaysia also saw possibilities of cooperation in other areas in the near future.

Asked the reason for his trip to Singapore, Datuk Mustapha said it was to show Malaysia's belief that relations between both countries would continue to prosper and bring mutual benefit to their people. He said he had brought along with him a list of those who would probably succeed the present leaders in Malaysia. After they would meet the current Singapore leaders he hoped they would also take up with those who were presumably below promoted to the top (Singapore).

Datuk Mustapha, a former senior official prior to his appointment as Minister of Trade and Industry, said earlier that he had previously been a member of the Malaysian delegation which met with their Singapore counterparts led by the Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Rajaratnam.

The two men spoke frankly about their respective roles in the formation of the liaison group for negotiations between the Chinese government and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Li said that the Chinese delegation was the largest delegation ever sent by the Chinese Government to the negotiations, and that it included Mr. Chen Shik Lang, the spokesman for compensation; Mr. Liang Cheong; the minister for economic development; Mr. Liu Chao-sien; the minister without portfolio, Mr. Chen Po-ku; and three ministers of state.

Mr. Li said that the Chinese delegation had been well received by the Chinese government, and that he was most impressed by the courtesy and friendliness with which he had been looked after by the Chinese staff.

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二〇一九年九月三日于上海

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The Malaysian delegation, headed by the minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says such a project will be implemented by the Malaysian and Singapore joint committee of cooperation. It also believes there is a great potential in tourism, another big industry.

the Sir, who was addressed to the end of his 3-hr. official visit to Malaya, called for fast and concrete action by the committee. In turn, the Malayan Deputy prime minister said the two sites chosen were initiatives of his own. Malaya would see the rehabilitation of Singapore's industries as soon as possible and he suggested that a 100% loan up of such industries as that of the oilfield be taken without delay.

At a bilateral joint talk with the deputy prime minister, foreign affairs, Mr. Mahathir, he reiterated Malaysia's readiness to supply more water to Singapore. The question remaining were those of laying pipelines and other technical problems. It could be 1985, Malaysia should be able to provide an additional 5 million gallons of water to Singapore. This could be increased to 10 million gallons in the long run. Datuk Musa also spoke of the possibility of joint ventures to exploit water resources for the benefit of both countries and later.

The Malaysian Government, in its meeting with that of the Ministry of Home Affairs the following day, Mr. Ong Teng Cheong, the official of the Central Narcotics Bureau, and Director of the Federal Police, took against the drug dealers in Singapore. He felt there were many problems in the program with Malaysia.

and the official staff, in consideration of public and private gifts, three thousand dollars were received by the minister of agriculture and labor, Mr. James G. Blaine.

SINGAPORE

EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT FOR FREE TRADE CITED

BK101439 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 10 Feb 83

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] Singapore, 10 Feb (AFP)--Vigorous expressions of support for free trade and the abolition of trade barriers marked the second day of the conference on ASEAN trade and investment here today.

Leading Japanese economist Naohara Amaya set the tone today, stressing the need for the maintenance and improvement of free trade as an essential condition for continued growth in Asian countries.

Mr Amaya, special adviser to Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Sadanori Yamanaka, warned of possible domestic pressures if the recessionary trend persisted. He said such pressures should be spurned and added that Japan should remove "remaining" trade barriers.

Although Mr Amaya did not say so, he could have been implicitly replying to criticisms made by U.S. special trade representative William Brock here.

Mr Brock, who arrived in Tokyo from Singapore today, told the conference yesterday that "the fundamental problem in trade relations with Japan is that thousands of products have difficulty getting into Japanese markets."

Mr Brock pressed the point further by saying the United States and several other countries felt that "industrial products and services" did not enjoy full access opportunity in the Japanese market.

Mr Amaya also urged Tokyo to boost official development aid, direct investment and technology transfer to the Western Pacific countries, including the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The call for free trade was echoed by Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen who said his country's aim was to strive for the progressive liberalisation of world trade and the removal of trade barriers.

Yesterday Mr Brock also called for the "phased elimination" of all trade barriers between the United States and ASEAN so that their economic symbiosis could reach its full potential.

However, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Dato Musa Hitam, speaking at another function, said Mr Brock's call represented nothing new. "I don't think the U.S. will be that positive as to tear down all barriers," he told the Foreign Correspondents Association.

At the ASEAN conference, Tengku Rithauddeen, giving details on the state of the Malaysian economy, also blamed protectionism for his government's decisions to seek new markets in East European socialist countries.

Perhaps mindful of the controversial "counter-purchase" policy adopted by his government, Indonesian Minister of State J. B. Sumarlin confined himself to a detailed review of the Indonesian economy and priorities in development.

He assured the audience, mostly top business and industry leaders, that Indonesia would give high priority to foreign investment in its next five-year development plan beginning April next year.

Dr Sumarlin said the plan would make full use of Indonesia's natural and human resources, with emphasis on industries that could process commodities to a more advanced stage to meet the needs of the domestic and foreign markets.

He explained that the "counter-purchase" policy, requiring foreign contractors of large projects to find export outlets for Indonesian products, has aimed at protecting Indonesia's foreign exchange position and did not apply to the private sector.

He said the concept was not new and cited somewhat parallel situations in big companies in Britain, West Germany and the United States.

Singapore and Thailand will be the focus of attention tomorrow, the last day of the conference organised by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE newspaper.

CSO: 4200/374

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

TRADE MINISTER ADDRESSES ASEAN CONFERENCE--The minister for trade and industry, Dr Tony Tan, says political stability and adherence to the free enterprise system are the two main reasons why ASEAN will continue to offer greater opportunity for profitable business than almost any other parts of the world. The others are the usefulness of the ASEAN region in comparison to matured industrialized countries, the abundant natural resources of the region and the growing economic cooperation with groupings of developed countries. Dr Tan, who was addressing the conference on investment and trade opportunities in the ASEAN region, said Singapore would continue to operate an open free market system with as few restrictions as possible. Its immediate aim was to try and emerge from the present economic slowdown with a better organized more disciplined work force with better skill to man more advanced and productive machineries. [Excerpt] [BK111429 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83]

1982 EXTERNAL TRADE GROWTH--Singapore, 12 Feb (AFP)--Singapore's external trade grew by a mere 2.1 per cent in 1982, a year in which the republic felt the full impact of recession in industrialised countries. This is the smallest growth in several years and compares with the seven per cent achieved in 1981, 34 per cent in 1980 and 35 per cent in 1979. Taking into account the four per cent inflation last year, this is almost a negative growth. Government statistics released today show total trade last year was 104.7 billion Singapore dollars (49.8 billion U.S.) compared with 102.5 billion (48.8 billion U.S.) in 1981. At the same time, Singapore's trade deficit widened, with some growth registered in imports but exports remaining virtually stagnant. Last year's import amounted to 60.2 billion dollars (28.6 billion U.S.) and exports 44.4 billion (21.1 billion U.S.), leaving a trade deficit of 15.8 billion (7.5 billion U.S.), compared with 13.9 billion (6.6 billion U.S.) the previous year. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 12 Feb 83 BK]

SRV ATTACK ON REFUGEE CAMP CONDEMNED--In Singapore, a Foreign Ministry spokesman says the republic condemns the Vietnamese attack on the Hong Chan refugee camp. The Vietnamese action has placed the lives of 30,000 refugees in grave danger. This action has increased the suffering of the refugees and has disrupted humanitarian relief operations for Kampuchean refugees. The spokesman says the Vietnamese action has also increased tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border. As many as 80 shells had landed on Thai territory during the

Vietnamese attack on Nong Chan camp resulting in casualties to Thai villagers and damaging property. The spokesman adds that the Nong Chan attack shows clearly that Vietnam has no intention to withdraw from Kampuchea. Its claim of partial withdrawal has been a mere tactic aimed at giving an impression of Vietnamese flexibility. [Text] [BK021151 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83]

CSO: 4200/374

INDUSTRY MINISTER QUESTIONED ON SAUDI OIL DEAL

BK170856 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Feb 83 p 1, 3

[Text] Members of the House of Representatives this morning began a heated debate over an urgent motion submitted by the Siam Democratic Party (SDP) concerning an oil contract with Saudi Arabia and Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was challenged to prove his ability.

Watthana Atsawahem (SDP, Samut Prakan) started the debate by saying that the present price of crude in the market was now between U.S.\$25 and \$29 a barrel but Thailand still had to pay \$34 under a long-term government-to-government contract signed with Saudi Arabia by Industry Minister Chatchai.

With the present oil prices, if Thailand still continued to pay the contracted price and the long-term contract could not be amended, the country would lose a large amount of money, he said.

Maj-Gen Chatchai had not had the opportunity to respond to this and other points in the debate before press time at 1 p.m., but he was expected to speak this afternoon.

Watthana said, however, that he had heard that Gen Chatchai was about to go to Saudi Arabia to negotiate with officials there to ask them to reduce the price of crude oil exported to Thailand.

He added that he believed that the negotiations would be successful considering the massive glut of oil in the world market at present, but he went on to ask Gen Chatchai to prove his ability as industry minister by successfully asking Saudi Arabia to allow Thailand to delay payment for the oil to between 90 and 180 days after taking delivery.

Gen Sa-nga Kittikhachon (Chat Thai, Chiang Mai) countered the attack by saying that the Chat Thai Party could not be blamed for the signing of the contract because Gen Chatchai has done it in accordance with government policy.

When the signing took place, Gen Chatchai was praised by the public because the price of oil then was high and Gen Sa-nga alleged that a certain political party had used vicious tactics when the oil deal was being made, he said.

Gen Sa-nnga was apparently referring to the "Telex scandal" when another government minister cabled Saudi officials and claimed that Gen Chatchai lacked the right to sign the contract.

Gen Sa-nnga said he wanted Gen Chatchai to clear up the matter and reveal the tactics used by that political party.

CSO: 4200/370

EDITORIAL HITS INTERFERENCE BEFORE AMENDMENT VOTE

BK221539 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Feb 83 p 3

[Editorial: "An Act Worthy of Condemnation"]

[Text] Before the National Assembly session was convened to amend the constitution on 18 February, certain people handed guidance to the senators which said they should vote to accept in principle the draft amendment proposed by Pancha Kesontong and his colleagues. The guidance stipulated that the draft proposals are to be debated separately, that the draft proposed by Pancha Kesonthong is to be accepted, that voting for all three readings is to be done in secret, and that scrutiny of the draft in the second reading is to be carried out by the assembly-wide commission.

It is well known that the draft proposed by Pancha calls for a multiple constituency-individual candidacy electoral system and an extension of power of the senators, and would make permanent officials eligible for political posts.

The guidance is signed off by the group which called itself "The Constitution Amendment Coordination Group." Though the composition of the group is not identified, its members must be among those who wanted the constitution amended and it is common knowledge who these people are.

Is this an act of political interference? The answer is probably yes. Moreover this interference is shameful and cowardly. We believe, however, that the majority which supported the draft amendment did not do so because they were persuaded by the guidance, but because it wanted to safeguard its own interest, which is not unusual.

In any case, we feel that the use of guidance to persuade the national assemblymen is loathsome and an insult to the senators' sense of responsibility, making them appear as if they lack intelligence and thus could not make their own decisions.

We hereby condemn the guidance in order to protect the honor of the senators and ask that the senators not become angry at an act which constitutes an insult to their intelligence.

Votes in the second and third readings have yet to come and we hope that such guidance will not be used again to show the senators how to vote.

We hope that the parliament police would closely watch any distribution of documents by people not involved in the constitution amendment process in order to protect the honor of the legislative institution and prevent external interference.

We again condemn the interference in the legislative power. This interference indicates an intent to obtain power in an undesirable way. Whoever perpetrated it lacks political spirit. To sum up, whoever did it is ready to be enslaved by others and to gain power which is not recognized by the others as a whole. SIAM RAT will try to unmask these people and if we are not victims of an illegal power we will soon know the identity of these people.

CSO: 4207/88

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OFFICIAL SEES PROBLEMS FOR PASSAGE OF AMENDMENT

BK210617 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] Minister of the PM's office Michai Ruchuphan yesterday predicted that the parliament-wide scrutiny of the motion to amend the constitution in the second reading on Wednesday could hinder a speedy passage of the amendment, which was endorsed in the first reading last Friday.

In an interview with the NATION, the minister proposed that a parliamentary committee comprising 35 members should be constituted to carry out the scrutiny in the second reading, otherwise the debate on Wednesday could be "problematic".

The minister, who said that his proposal for a parliamentary scrutiny committee had gone unheeded, also raised objection to the secret balloting to be adopted in Wednesday's deliberation for the same reasons.

He said that oral scrutiny in the parliament-wide committee was not suitable with the motion to amend such an important law as the constitution, particularly when it was unlikely that the deliberation would not end within a day.

There are many points in the motion, sponsored by leader of the Siam Democracy Party (SDP) Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, that needed to be altered, said Michai, who added the fact would automatically lead to thorough scrutiny of the motion.

He said the secret balloting which would in the normal practice require the chairman of the session to read the roll would take too much time in the case that the scrutiny would go from a paragraph to another.

Another method of using coloured chips would save more time in the secret balloting, if used, according to the minister.

Touching on the point which could be problematic in the motion, Michai said that it included the lack of the stipulation that other political appointees than cabinet members could also concurrently hold their posts in the bureaucracy.

If the motion was endorsed without an addition to the part involving political appointees, then such political appointees as the government spokesman, and secretaries to cabinet members would have to be deprived of their offices, Michai said.

He said that the cabinet members, who are concurrently government officials, but not senators, would have to relinquish their political posts as the motion initiated by Col Phon requires cabinet members in this category to be concurrently senators.

Another problematic point in the draft motion is for the government to have its royal decrees rubber stamped by the lower and upper houses separately instead of the present requirement of getting endorsement from the joint session, according to the minister attached to the PM's office, who is a cabinet member without a seat in the Senate.

He added that it has been a "traditional procedure" for parliament to set up a special committee to scrutinize the amended constitution in the second reading unless the motion contained only few controversial points.

CSO: 4200/370

PRESSURE GROUPS OPPOSE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

BK220242 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Pressure groups which are opposed to the constitutional amendments stepped up their campaign yesterday by setting up a broad-based organization "to promote democracy and fight against dictatorship."

Officially known as "Federation of Democracy," the organization has members representing academicians, students from seven universities, labour groups, human rights associations and journalists.

The Federation of Democracy was officially set up during a meeting of about 50 people representing these pressure groups.

A spokesman of the federation, Kothom Ariya, said its first task is to appeal to legislators to exercise their independent judgment in their voting of the draft amendment to the constitution in its second reading.

He said the federation is against retention of the powers of the Senate and the right of government officials to hold political posts concurrently.

The federation will hold its first assembly on February 27 at the political science faculty of Chulalongkorn University to discuss the issue of constitutional amendments.

Meanwhile, more than 80 per cent of the 4,000 students interviewed in a public opinion poll conducted by seven universities recently aired their opposition to the constitutional changes.

They are particularly against an extension of the powers of the Senate and the right of government officials to hold political offices.

The opinion poll was conducted jointly by students of Thammasat, Mahidol, Kasetsat, Ramkhamhaeng, Sinakarinwirot universities and Bangkok North and Lat Krabang campuses of King Mongkut Institute of Technology.

President of Thammasat Students Union Worsaphot Osathaphirat told a press conference at the university yesterday that the poll was conducted between February 15-18. He said the results of the polls will be sent to MPs and senators for their consideration during the debate in the second reading of the draft amendment.

CSO: 4200/370

THAILAND

Senate whip discusses amendment progress

BK210558 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Senator whip and Armed Forces Chief-of-staff ACM Rian Ditthabanchong yesterday foresaw the smooth passage of army-backed draft constitutional amendments in the second and final reading in parliament as the draft sponsored by the Social Action Party (SAP) is unacceptable to senators.

However, he said the enactment of the draft constitutional amendments must be placed under the condition that the scrutiny of the motion would lead to no change.

The motion sponsored by Siam Democracy Party and backed by the army is not changeable as it has been drafted in great detail, he said.

The draft constitutional amendment, which was endorsed in the first reading last Friday and would be deliberated in the second reading on Wednesday, calls for the adoption of an electoral system of multiple constituencies and individual candidacy in the next general elections, the retention of Senate powers and permission for government officials who are Senators to take political posts.

ACM Rian said the rival draft amendment, sponsored by SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot, was unacceptable as it proposed change in the permanent clause in the constitution.

It is necessary to retain the powers of the Senate if the system of multiple constituencies and individual--candidacy, which will make way for small political parties to enter parliament, is adopted, said the Senate whip who added that parliament could be problematic with numerous small parties without a Senate powerful enough to serve as a balancing force.

He said that SAP and the Democrat Party should admit their defeat and withdraw M.R. Khukrit's draft.

Meanwhile, SAP Secretary General Koson Krairoek told the NATION that it was useless to continue fighting for the SAP-sponsored motion and that the draft amendment was expected to be withdrawn after the completion of the deliberation on Col Phon's draft.

The party meeting on Tuesday would discuss whether the SAP's draft would be withdraw, said Koson, who added that M.R. Khukrit would have the final say over the question.

First Army Region Chief-of-staff Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, who is responsible for the "Conversation of the Country's Problems" television programme, meanwhile, denied a report that Army Commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek had initiated a plan to invite political leaders to join the programme to create a reconciliatory atmosphere following the rift over constitutional amendments.

It was a task force headed by him who took the initiative and would submit the proposal to Gen Athit for approval, he said.

He denied that the proposal to hold a telecast panel discussion on "General Elections" resulted from the debate on constitutional amendments, saying that the organizers only based their proposals on the interest of the viewing public.

He said that members on the working group, including First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Pichit Kunlawanit, Dr Witsanu Khruangam, Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin and a few other moderators would meet at the capital security command on Wednesday to discuss the details of the planned panel discussion.

After the panel discussion is structured, a report on it would be submitted to Gen Athit for final approval and participants, which could be leaders from either opposition parties and coalition partners, would be invited, according to Maj Gen Wanchai, who added that the date for the programme, which is regularly aired on Sunday nights, has yet to be fixed.

CSO: 4200/370

THAILAND

AITHIT COMMENTS ON AMENDMENT BILL PASSING

BK221336 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Commenting on the parliamentary session on the draft constitutional amendment, Army Commander in Chief in chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek noted that the bill was passed by members of parliament in its first reading with a large number of votes and that this proved that the proposal was in accordance with the aspirations of the people and the people's representatives. He said that it is normal in a democratic system that there are also those who oppose the bill. He said now that the bill is being studied by the parliament which will convene on Wednesday for the second reading, there should be no more talk about it. The parliament should be allowed to do its duty since members of parliament have demonstrated that they are doing their best.

Asked about comments that order 66/2523 and order 65/2525 of the prime minister's office are dictatorial, General Athit said the two orders embody correct democratic policies and respond to the desire of the majority of the people in the country. They are based on past experience and are the results of careful study. The aim of the two orders is not only to defeat communist insurgency but also to combat all injustices in the country. This will pave the way for full democracy with the king as head of state in the future. The two orders have also benefited the country as they have resulted in a large number of terrorist strongholds being destroyed and increasing numbers of defectors turning themselves in to authorities to join the process of national development.

CSO: 4207/88

ATHIT LAUDS SUPPORTERS OF AMENDMENT CHANGE

BK200622 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] In an apparent jovial mood, Army Commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday praised members of parliament and senators for supporting the constitutional amendment draft last Friday.

Addressing hundreds of Thai volunteers club members at the army club, Gen Athit said he was pleased to learn that parliament gave heed to demands for constitutional amendments and passed the draft bill with a comfortable margin.

He also dispelled rumours of a coup attempt, saying that they were nothing but hearsay which should not be heeded. The army chief described rumour mongers as those motivated by financial gains and with intent to create instability and turmoil in the stock exchange. He said without naming any individuals in particular that these people simply looked for chances to buy shares at low prices in order to make hefty profits.

The general appeared to be in lighter mood throughout his speech yesterday showing frequent flashes of smile on his face.

He said he does not foresee any stumbling block to the adoption of the bill in the final two readings if members of parliament uphold the interest of the country as their goal.

"The army has done the right thing. We've been open about the whole thing while we try to make others understand that our support for the proposed amendments is not dictatorial. Soldiers are people too," he told the audience.

Gen Athit said the amendments to retain the old electoral system, the power of senators, and the civil servants and military officers' rights to hold political posts were by no means bringing the country's political system steps backward as commonly charged by opponents to the draft.

Asked if he would support a proposal to allow civil servants to run for elections in addition to their eligibility for appointments to political posts, Gen Athit said the idea is new to him and that he has never considered this option before. However, he said he would concentrate only on the three elements of proposed amendments at this time.

The army chief said he could not go it alone in solving problems of the nation and that he would need cooperation and moral support from the people.

"I've learned a great deal during the past critical periods. Through these periods I have found who were on my side and who were not. Now I know who's who--who have stepped on me or who have given me moral support."

Meanwhile Deputy Communications Minister Wira Musikaphong, who accompanied Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to the south said he had no comments on the result of the extraordinary session of parliament's first hearing.

However, Wira said the adoption of the Siam Demostic Party draft in its initial reading by a vote of 295 votes to 120 was not an outstanding support, but in a way indicated unity among senators.

Asked if he felt the army was satisfied with the result, he said he could not give a definite answer as the word "satisfaction" can vary from one day to the next.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday stood firm that he would not get involved in the constitutional amendment debate, saying only that the matter was totally in the hands of parliament.

Asked by reporters to comment on unconfirmed reports that he had decided to quite his post as prime minister, Gen Prem said: "How can I respond to a question based on rumour?"

CSO: 4200/369

EDITORIAL: ATHIT OPINION NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMY

BK211424 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Soldiers and Constitution Amendment"]

[Summary] Members of the House of Representatives have submitted two draft constitutional amendments to the National Assembly. The first one was submitted by the Siam Democratic Party and the Prachakon Thai Party and calls for using the multiconstituency, party-voting system for the next general election and for extending the Senate's tenure for another 4 years. The second one, submitted by the Social Action Party, only calls for using the multiconstituency-party voting system.

While the National Assembly is working on the two draft bills in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the constitution, it is recommended that activities outside parliament by any party on the issue be halted temporarily so as to let parliament work freely for the benefit of the country.

"If one studies the draft submitted by the Siam Democratic Party and the Prachakon Party, he will see that the proposed amendment of the constitution agrees with the ideas of Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek which are said to be the ideas of the whole army.

"We agree that the army commander or any other military officer, as a Thai citizen, has the right to air his opinion on the constitution. However, it is not right at all to claim that his opinion is the opinion of the whole army because the army is not the private property of General Athit. The army belongs to all Thai citizens and has the duty to defend the country from both external and internal threats. It is important to note that the army must take orders legally issued by its commander. The commander of the three armed forces is the defence minister and government. The army should not behave like an independent armed force and refuse to take orders from its commander because this could create confusion in the country as the people would not know who is responsible for the country's administration."

CSO: 4207/88

THAILAND

EDITORIAL SAYS ARMY SHOULD REVIEW ITS ROLE

BK221534 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The National Assembly's Duty"]

[Text] The prime minister has continued to keep quiet over amending the constitution despite being asked many questions by many people. However, the army has stated clearly that it is its intention to amend the constitution and in what way.

The army's statement claimed that the constitution must be amended to suit the policy which was advocated by order No 66/1980 of the prime minister's office. The army commander even thanked the National Assembly for passing the draft constitution amendment at the first reading. Several circles have indicated that the army was behind the constitutional amendment.

We do not question the army's patriotism or good intentions but we want the army to review the propriety of its role. In particular, we want it to review the behavior of its radio stations prior to the convening of the National Assembly. The army should review its role in order to prevent the people from questioning the sincerity and reliability of its patriotism and concern for democracy.

We do not question the army's patriotism. What we are talking about is the army's role as seen by the public. We do not question the soldiers' readiness to sacrifice for the country. What we are talking about is whether someone is causing the army to lose the honor which it has in the eyes of the people. The role of the army, which the people cherish, is its role in defending the country from external enemies and its selfless sacrifice.

The army, as part of society, must of course be involved in politics, but this involvement must have limits. Without such limits, the workers, students, village headmen, businessmen and even vendors would also want their own separate amendments of the constitution. This would only create confusion.

We feel that the parliamentary process is the duty of the parliament, which represents one of the three powers of the people.

CSO: 4207/88

EFFORTS TO COMBAT PIRACY IN THAI GULF

BK171109 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 83

[**"Special Report": "Thailand Needs a Fairer Evaluation on Its Antipiracy Operation"**]

[Text] Time and again Thailand has been unfairly charged with inactivity in combating piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. Some Western critics went as far as groundlessly accusing the Thai Government of having been engineering the piracy itself as an effective deterrent to the unwanted influx of Vietnamese refugees. The latest frameup recently appeared in the WASHINGTON POST article, entitled: Pirates Take Boat People Near Thailand. The author, (William Reinagan), charged that Thailand's 6-month old new antipiracy program funded by 12 countries through the UNHCR has not resulted in any piracy convictions. The article stressed that Thai pirates were continuing to prey on Vietnamese boat people with frequencies [as heard] and near impunity.

All these one-sided stories are very much unfair to the country like Thailand which has been making so much effort for so little return in its shoudering of the humanitarian burden of caring for hundreds of thousands of people from its Indochinese neighbors.

Since the piracy problem arose in the Gulf of Thailand in as early as 1975 when the Vietnamese boat people began to flock to the region, the Thai Government has taken all possible measures, both preventive and suppressive, in making the maximum use of its own meager resources so as to combat these vicious acts of piracy. While having a 1,100 km coast both in the Gulf of Thailand and in the Andaman Sea to guard for the purpose of national defense and security, the Royal Thai Navy has never given less priority in combating the hideous crime of piracy. But the 291,600 square km Gulf of Thailand is too large for the limited number of Thai men, vessels and airplanes to do the job properly and effectively. Thai naval resources are inevitably stretched very thin to cope with all the required tasks.

Piracy in the high seas, according to the Geneva Convention of 1958, is the problem of common concern to all nations, not just that of Thailand alone. The Thai Government thus has been seeking financial assistance from the United Nations and other countries in order to adequately boost its antipiracy

capabilities. Unfortunately, the international aid failed far too short to meet the Thai needs necessary for carrying out an effective antipiracy mission.

In early 1981, Washington granted \$2 million, including two aging spotter planes, spare parts and money to repair an old coast guard cutter. In the following year, an amount of \$3.67 million was furnished through the UNHCR for Thailand's new antipiracy center in Songkhla. The aid, however, was only about one-seventh of what Thailand had been asking for. This resulted in its inability to effectively combat and reduce these crimes and inhumane acts at sea.

While singly blaming Bangkok for the lingering piracy problem in the area, most of Western critics failed to give adequate weight to the said constraint imposed upon Thailand. In addition [as hard], another geographical and legal facts have always been left out in their criticism that, apart from Thailand, other countries also share their boundaries in the Gulf of Thailand. The combat operation can only be effective when there is close cooperation among the coastal states, including Vietnam.

The question of piracy in the region is, however, only a part of multifaceted refugee problem. It would not be unfair at all to say that the original country of those potential victims of piracy is also to blame. It is apparent that the Vietnamese authorities have failed to strictly adhere to the Geneva agreement concluded in July 1979 by allowing and even encouraging the disorderly and hazardous departure of their own compatriots. This population of undesired races, religions and ideologies fell victims of Hanoi's inhumane policy of purging.

Of the total number of 340,000 refugees who fled their homeland during the period of 1975-82, 69,641 were boat people who were indifferently put to sea with minimum care or preparation. These thousands of refugee seekers raced to open seas in small boats, often with only meager supplies of food and water. It never was a long risk for those who escaped the undesirable Vietnamese regime by precariously trekking for distance of several hundred kilometers through landmine and booby traps to reach the Thai soil. The UNHCR's orderly departure program designed to alleviate the disorderly and hazardous departure of the refugee seekers, however, failed to be implemented wholeheartedly by the Vietnamese Government. Of the total 340,000 Vietnamese refugee seekers between 1975 and 1982, a meager number of 26,000 went through the orderly departure program.

Despite the memorandum signed between the authorities of Vietnam and UNHCR in May 1979, Hanoi has never made any noticeable effort to cease exporting its own population in such disorderly and extremely dangerous manner.

It is about time that the international community stop blaming Thailand for its all-out effort in tackling the piracy problem. It should rather try to solve this problem at the source by bringing the weight of world public opinion and conscience to bear on the Vietnamese Government. To prevent any more potential victims of piracy from braving the vast high seas, which could hardly be thoroughly patrolled by Thailand's limited forces alone, the Western

critics perhaps should call on the richer and seafaring nations to pool their large vessels and to dispatch them to designated ports on the Vietnamese coast to directly help carry those refugee seekers safely to their ultimate destinations.

CSO: 4200/369

THAILAND

SRV FORCES BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST KHMERS

BK190622 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Feb 83 p 20

[Text] Vietnamese troops yesterday began their new offensive against Khmer resistance forces after a few days ceasefire to celebrate the Lunar New Year.

A military field source said that Vietnamese forces renewed their attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border from demarcation posts No 32 to 36, opposite Ta Phraya District.

The renewed attack came after they received fresh reinforcements and supplies from their bases at Thmar Puok, Svay Check and Nimit.

About 3,000 Vietnamese troops are currently deployed across the border from Aranyaprathet to Ta Phraya, he said.

The source said Vietnamese troops started firing artillery and mortars at a target where about 20,000 refugees were staying at about 5 a.m. Reports of casualties were not immediately available but the source said Thai troops retaliated when about 10 Vietnamese shells landed inside Thai territory.

Meanwhile, a source at the special task force 80 told the BANGKOK POST that the force had plans to evacuate some 50,000 Khmer refugees at Nong Samet (Camp 007) if the Vietnamese offensive was aimed at the camp.

The source said, however, that Thai authorities would not allow the refugees to cross the strategic canal but would push them north if their camp was attacked. Yesterday the Thai military transported about 20,000 Kampuchean refugees back into Kampuchea.

The refugees were temporarily allowed into Thailand two weeks ago after their Nong Chan settlement was shelled and occupied by Vietnamese troops.

The refugees' destination was not disclosed but a source said they were being sent in buses to a safe settlement on the Kampuchean border about 220 kilometers northeast of Nong Chan.

CSO: 4200/369

THAILAND

BURMESE TROOPS TO ATTACK KAREN BASE NEAR BORDER

BK190602 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] Tak--Burmese Government troops are now poised to strike at the remaining two important strongholds of the Karen rebels, led by Bo Mya, near the Thai border here, Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said yesterday.

The governor told the NATION that Burmese Government forces have moved into position around the areas opposite Tambon Mae Tawo and Tha Songyang in Tha Songyang District of this northern province.

He said Thai villagers living along the border had been alerted to a possible spillover of the fighting.

Tak is divided from Burma by a narrow river. Thai villagers have been crossing the river to trade with minority groups on the other side of the border.

The Burmese have launched a series of ground attacks against two strongholds of the Karen National Union (KNU) since February 15. The offensive was directed against the Karen positions opposite Tambon Wangka, Mae Sot District.

The offensive came after fighting in areas around Phalu near Mae Sot District, which began February 10. The fighting forced over 100 Karen civilians to cross the river onto the Thai side. They were later pushed back across the border to Burma.

Informed sources said that a KNU radio station is based in Maw Po Dae opposite Mae Tawo, while the headquarters of the rebel movement is located in an area known as Mar Nur Plaw opposite Tha Songyang.

Maw Po Kae and Mar Nur Plaw are said to be important bases for the KNU and are now the targets of the Burmese offensive.

Governor Charoensuk said it was estimated that between 6,000 to 10,000 Burmese soldiers are taking part in the operation.

CSO: 4200/370

THAILAND

CPT LEADER REPORTEDLY RETURNED IN EARLY 1982

BK050322 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 83 p 20

[Text] The first secretary-general of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Wirat Angkhathawon, slipped secretly into Thailand from China early last year, special branch police division commander Pol Maj-Gen Ophat Rattanasin said yesterday.

Pol Maj-Gen Ophat told the BANGKOK POST that the elderly Wirat made the clandestine trip with the aim of thrashing out critical issues involving the failure of the CPT's armed struggle and to take direct command of the party. Wirat, 64, entered Thailand shortly before the CPT held its fourth congress in the south last April and helped to plan the agenda for the meeting, Pol Maj-Gen Ophat said. He said that Wirat's whereabouts were unknown. It is believed that he shifts constantly from the jungle to urban areas to avoid arrest.

Pol Maj-Gen Ophat indicated that the CPT's military wing would be in a more serious condition had Wirat remained in China because he is in charge of military affairs. Recent mass defections have seriously weakened the CPT.

The crucial issues on which Wirat and the CPT's other two secretaries general, Thong Chaemsi and Phirun Chatwanitchakhun, were believed to be seeking solutions were centered on the party's strategy in the wake of the fourth congress and divisions between old and new party members.

Pol Maj-Gen Ophat doubted whether Wirat's return is aimed at boosting CPT activities in urban areas because the party's first priority is to solve its internal problems.

The commander said he had not received any approach from Wirat for a surrender. The CPT's guerrilla activities would come to an end if Wirat defected, he said.

A government intelligence source said that Wirat went to China in 1979 because he wanted to take command of party members expelled from Laos. The source said that Wirat entered Thailand last January using a route that took him to southern China and along the Burmese border.

Sirat, known under the jungle name as Comrade Tan, is an ethnic Chinese who was born in Trang Province. He became a teacher in the province and later came to Bangkok where he joined the editorial staff of the defunct MAHACHON newspaper. He was a key member of the anti-Japanese movement during World War II and was one of the first Thai communists to attend the Marxist-Leninist Institute in Beijing. He was appointed a member of CPT Central Committee during its second congress in 1952 and became a Politburo member during the third congress in 1961.

CSC: 4200/369

THAILAND

ATHIT OFFERS POLITICIANS CHANCE TO AIR OPINIONS

BK200605 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday invited leaders of major political parties to appear on a special army-sponsored television programme to air their political opinions.

The invitations are seen as a major military step to heal the widespread rifts in the wake of ideological clashes concerning the military-backed constitutional amendment proposal.

The army's reconciliation effort comes one day after the Siam Democratic Party's constitutional amendment draft, which Gen Athit lobbied for, sailed through its first parliamentary reading.

A well-informed source said the invitations, to "improve the political atmosphere," were made under the name of the army chief and the Bangkok peace keeping force director and signed by First Army Region Chief-of-staff Maj-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, also the force's chief-of-staff.

The political leaders will take turns to air their views on the "Sonthana Panha Ban Muang" (Conversation on National Issues) programme aired every Sunday on TV channels 5 and 7, the source said.

The source added that Dr Witsanu Khruangam who moderated the recent controversial broadcast featuring First Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, will moderate the upcoming programme.

He added that all registered parties represented in the House of Representatives were invited.

According to Maj-Gen Wanchai, the two-hour programme will be taped in advance and at this stage it has been planned for two consecutive broadcasts.

The highlight will be a question and answer session while a part of the programme will allow party leaders to voice their parties' stands and roles.

Maj-Gen Wanchai said party representatives will meet at the force's headquarters at 2 p.m. on Tuesday to discuss the programme's details, adding that broadcast dates have not been fixed.

"Meanwhile, Social Action Party leader, M.R. Khukrit Pramo, yesterday accepted defeat in the parliamentary amendment tussle, saying that he will withdraw his counter draft which seeks only a change in the voting system.

He said he realised that it would be a waste of time if he pursued his draft, adding that "We already know what the outcome of the constitutional amendment will be."

"If Col Phon's draft passes the third reading and becomes law, what is contained in the SAP draft will also be there," M.R. Khukrit said.

Col Phon's draft calls for the multiple constituency/single candidate voting system, the retention of Senate powers and the right of government and military officials to cabinet posts.

M.R. Khukrit said he had tried to abort Col Phon's draft on Friday by asking for a withdrawal of his own draft.

"If the parliamentary president agreed to my request, Col Phon's draft would be automatically killed," because according to the rules "a discussion of a new motion while another is being debated will mean that the latter is automatically dropped," M.R. Khukrit explained.

The SAP leader said he hoped all parties involved would be satisfied once the amendment was through, adding that, "There shouldn't be any attempt to create violence and all the tension would be reduced."

CSO: 4200/369

THAILAND

AITHIT SAYS PARTIES TO OUTLINE POLICY ON TV

BK230919 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Feb 83

[22 February interview given by Army Commander Gen Aithit Kamlang-ek to newsmen in Ubon Ratchathani--recorded]

[Text] [Aithit] The organizers of the conversation on national problems television program have proposed that the people should be informed about the policy of each party before the election and that therefore each party should be given the opportunity to explain its policy on the program. This would spread knowledge of democracy to the people. I will not be on the program. I told the organizers that their proposal is a good one and they should try to put it into effect. The organizers have discussed with various parties how the program should be presented. It is still in the project stage.

[Question] When can the program begin?

[Answer] I think it will be a couple of months away. There is still coordination work to do. All registered parties will be given a chance to explain their policies to the people. The organizers will not be selective about which parties will be on the program--every party will be given an opportunity so the people can hear what each party promises them.

[Question] Will each party appear separately on the program?

[Answer] One party will make its statement at a time, but several parties will be on the program on the same day...we will have to consider how the program should be run. The parties appearing will not debate their policies, but will merely explain them. There will be a moderator on the program. We want our program to benefit the people and democracy. We feel the people should know about the policy of each party--about what it will do. All of this is just a project at this time and might not take place if opposition should arise.

[Question] Will the program serve merely to let each party state its policy?

[Answer] Yes.

CSO: 4207/88

THAILAND

EDITORIAL: PARLIAMENTARY SESSION IS 'GOOD START'

BK211414 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Parliamentary System"]

[Text] Finally, amid political uncertainty, the parliament has opened to consider the constitutional amendment draft bill. The military should be praised in this regard because it did not decide to settle the problem through the customary method of a coup d'etat.

Although the army made some moves, particularly the abnormal behavior of its radio stations, the army's attitude and gestures seem to have been readjusted following extensive opposition from the people. The army has obviously tried to prevent any deterioration of the situation, nor has it attempted to create any kind of situation favorable to its move. One must realize that this is the army's first step toward democracy and, therefore, it cannot avoid making some mistakes. Hopefully, the army will gain more experience in its advance toward democracy.

The important thing for people in a democratic society is that they respect the opinions of others which may differ from their own. In the past, the military tended to cling to its opinion and refuse to listen to other people. Some bad examples can be cited, such as the military dragging out artillery and tanks to stage a coup d'etat instead of allowing the parliamentary system to take its course. The more democratic the country becomes, the more political opinions exist, and at this point one can test the extent of democracy.

The truly democratic society regards the use of force as an uncivilized vestige and condemns coups d'etat. The democratic system will gradually nurture those people who are willing to fight for democracy and who detest the use of force. The people in a democratic society will not bow to dictators who like to use force and violence. Although the opening of the parliament in this case is not a sign of full democracy in the country, it is a good start, worthy of support from all the people.

CSO: 4207/88

THAILAND

SENATE WHIPS SUPPORT, SAP OPPOSES DRAFT BILL

BK230158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Senate whips yesterday agreed to back the Siam Democratic Party (SDP) proposed constitutional draft bill when parliament resumes today for the second reading debate on the issue.

Deputy Defence Minister Adm Samut Sahanawin made the announcement as Social Action Party [SAP] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot said that his party will not withdraw its constitution amendment proposal.

The Senate whips' move was decided at a meeting at central security command headquarters chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Soem na Naklion.

The SAP announcement came after it met to discuss what action it would take at today's joint session.

M.R. Khukrit reiterated that his party's stand against extending the powers of the Senate for another four years or allowing government officials to hold cabinet posts.

He said that after the second reading of the amendment proposed into the parliament by MP Pancha Kesonthong, the SAP's draft may be read and voted on.

This would depend on the House speaker, the SAP leader said.

Under parliamentary rules, if the SDP proposed amendment passes its second reading, parliament would have to adjourn for 15 days before the third and final reading.

There is a chance that the SDP bill may not even reach the third and final reading, M.R. Khukrit said, without elaborating.

Today's special joint House sitting begins with a parliamentary-wide scrutiny of the SDP bill before it is voted on after the second reading.

House speaker Buntheng Thongsawat said yesterday it is hoped that the session will end at about 5 p.m. He said that if the scrutiny and second reading is not completed by then, parliament will be adjourned until Friday, and if necessary, to another date if the agenda is not completed.

CSO: 4200/369

THAILAND

SAP, CHAT THAI PARTIES DEBATE SAUDI OIL DEAL

BK180340 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] A parliamentary debate on the controversial Saudi Arabian oil deal yesterday reopened old political wounds, with two of the parties in the Prem coalition government accusing each other of corruption.

The fiery five-hour debate put the Chat Thai and the Social Action parties in open confrontation as members of both parties renewed old charges related to the 1981 "Telex scandal."

In contrast, Democrat Party MPs remained silent throughout the debate, during which a number of leaflets were handed out, attacking both Chat Thai and SAP [Social Action Party].

The debate was triggered by an urgent motion submitted to the House of Representatives by Siam Democratic Party leader Col Phon Roengprasertwit.

He asked Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan (Chat Thai), who signed the oil deal with Saudi Arabia, if it was possible for Thailand to revise the contract since Thailand was now buying oil at U.S.\$34 a barrel even though the spot market price had fallen to between \$25 and \$29 a barrel.

Watthana Atsawahem (National Democratic, Samut Prakan) started the debate by asking Maj-Gen Chatchai to negotiate a price reduction with Saudi Arabia. He also suggested that the industry minister ask Saudi Arabia to allow Thailand to delay payments for the oil to between 90 and 180 days after taking delivery.

Watthana was supported by Anan Buranawanit (Siam Democratic, Saraburi) and Dapchat Akkharat (Siam Democratic, Sakon Nakhon) who said: "If Chatchai claimed that Yamani (Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister) is his good friend, he could negotiate with him to lower the price."

They said that the retail price of oil in Thailand is 13 baht a litre compared to only eight baht in Malaysia and Singapore.

Pol Maj-Gen Sa-nnga Kittikhacion (Chat Thai, Chiang Mai) was the first MP to defend the oil deal.

He said the crude oil from Saudi Arabia formed 30 percent of Thailand's annual oil imports of 53 million barrels. "We bought from Saudi for \$34 a barrel, Malaysia at \$35, Indonesia \$34.8 and China \$27-29," he said.

He explained that Maj-Gen Chatchai signed the contract with Saudi Arabia after a recommendation from the cabinet following the government takeover of the Summit Bang Chak refinery. Pol Maj-Gen Sa-nga claimed that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, chairman of the National Oil Committee, should get the blame because he gave the order to sign the contract.

Defending himself, Maj-Gen Chatchai said he signed the contract to purchase 65,000 barrels a day from Saudi Arabia at \$34 a barrel even though the world price of oil later rose to more than \$41.

When world oil prices fell he tried unsuccessfully, he said, to persuade Saudi Arabia to cut the price by 60 cents a barrel and to extend credit terms to 30 days. The Middle East country refused, however, claiming that such a move could affect prices already agreed on by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Maj-Gen Chatchai maintained that Shaykh Yamani was his friend but said that the oil minister was too busy to see him now as he was sorting out internal disputes within OPEC.

Another Chat Thai member Panit Sumpawagupta, supporting the industry minister, attacked the SAP over the "Telex scandal" when another government minister cabled Saudi officials and claimed that Maj-Gen Chatchai lacked the right to sign the oil contract. Panit also asked about "royalties" paid for the purchase of oil while SAP was in charge of economic affairs of the coalition government.

SAP member Prasop Butsarakham began the afternoon session of the House by asking Maj-Gen Chatchai why the oil deal was made in secret and took only 10 minutes to sign.

Prasit Narongdet (SAP, Ubon) claimed that he had obtained a copy of the "Secret oil deal" with a stipulation stating that Thailand would pay a fine of \$1.7 for each barrel of crude if it violated the contract.

He said that it was worthy paying the fine if Thailand could buy oil from other countries at lower prices. "I wonder why we hesitated to take prompt action on the issue," he added.

Prasit said that previous oil contracts with Saudi Arabia gave a 7 percent discount for the purchase of 100,000 barrels of crude a day. "What is happening with the 7 percent discount? Is Chatchai's oil deal still benefitting from this privilege?" he asked.

At one point during the debate Col Phon expressed sorrow and said he had no intention of causing a quarrel between SAP and Chat Thai.

He said he raised the issue for the sake of the "mouths and stomachs" of the poor people.

Yesterday's debate was presided over by Deputy House Speaker Sa-at Piyawan (Chat Thai, Lampang).

The afternoon session closed when the House voted by 68 votes to 12 to end the debate.

CSO: 4200/369

THAILAND

EDITORIAL URGES AVOIDING CONFRONTATION

BK211228 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 18 Feb 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Let It Be"]

[Text] Thailand's politics during the past week were very tense. A rumor circulated to the effect that Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon would resign because he could not tolerate the pressure.

This political tension derived from the conflict of opinions regarding how much democracy Thailand should be allowed to enjoy. One side wants permanent government officials to have the right to hold political posts concurrently, the Senate's tenure extended and the old electoral system--the multiconstituency, party-voting system--retained. Meanwhile, the other agrees with the use of the electoral system in the forthcoming general election, but it disagrees with the idea of letting government officials hold political posts and extending the Senate's tenure.

The reasons cited by both sides to support their opinions make sense. However, one might wonder why the conflict has become so acute that neither side will listen to its opponent's arguments.

Meanwhile, the use of the government's mass media apparatus by one side to attack its opponent has raised a question among the people as to why this side has such a privilege. This side's behavior in this regard is undisciplined and embarrassing for the government since this country is still a democracy not an anarchy.

We do not blame the government for its idleness because we sympathize with it since the current pressure has almost paralyzed it. Under such circumstances, we even thought that it might be good for the prime minister to resign to open the way for a more suitable person to form a government to run the country. The prime minister's resignation would at least relieve the political tension because once that side wins, the current situation will change.

We appeal to all sane people to keep in mind that this country does not belong to any individual or any group of individuals, it belongs to the Thai people as a whole. Therefore, any heated confrontation should be avoided before it is too late and another catastrophe strikes the country. We might not be able to have full democracy, but we should be satisfied with our half-baked democracy. We can wait because more democracy-loving people will be born.

CSO: 4207/88

SOUTHERN COMMUNIST INSURGENT LEADER SURRENDERS

BK160352 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] A southern communist insurgent leader, Chamnong Chongchit, and another prominent terrorist surrendered to military officials on Saturday in Krabi Province, a military field source said yesterday.

The surrender followed a fourth army region operation codenamed Tai Rom Yen 15 to suppress communists in five southern provinces last Friday, the source said. The five provinces are Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Krabi, Trang and Phatthalung.

Infantrymen and rangers spearheaded the operation and three task forces were set up, the source said.

During the operation, he said, two infantry companies under the command of Lt-Col Thanaphon Bunyopatham of Pranchon task force fought a nine-hour battle with about 40 insurgents on Friday night. One ranger was wounded in the battle which took place in Thungsong District of Nakhon Si Thammarat and Phatthalung.

The source said the same task force fought again with insurgents the next day and again one ranger was wounded. However, after the skirmish two leading insurgents Chamnong Congchit and Chamlong Chongchit surrendered to military officials. Chamnong was reportedly the communist provincial chief of Nakhon Si Thammarat while Chamlong held an unspecified administrative role.

Pranchon task force also seized a deserted communist camp of 20 huts at Ban Naitao in Tambon Tha-nglu of Huai Yot District in Trang on Saturday.

Meanwhile, rangers from Pakthongchai camp in Nakhon Ratchasima fought a one-hour battle with an unknown number of insurgents in Khlongthom District of Krabi before the insurgents retreated.

One guerrilla and seven communist sympathizers were arrested, the source said. Rangers also captured an RPG launcher, rockets and several 60mm mortar rounds, the source added.

CSO: 4200/369

THAILAND

BRIEFS

INSURGENTS SURRENDER IN KANCHANABURI--About 500 communist insurgents and their sympathisers surrendered yesterday to Army Commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. The ceremony marking the formal surrender took place at the internal security operations command office in Sangkhla Buri District of Kanchanaburi. The defectors, mostly Karens and Mons, were led by Comrade Yuplaoe. Meanwhile, the second army region disclosed that over a thousand northeastern communists, including one Burmese national, gave themselves up last month. The report said two prominent communists have also surrendered--Withit Chandawong (Comrade Pharn) and Suwit Niamsa (Comrade Yut). Withit had been imprisoned together with former MP Phonchai Saengthat on communist charges, and when released, took to the jungle to join the insurgents. [Text] [BK180342 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 83 p 3]

'GUIDANCE SHEET' CIRCULATION--Senators were not influenced by the "guidance sheet," circulated during Friday's parliamentary session, which advised them to consider the Siam Democratic Party's draft bill and reject the Social Action Party's bill, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen Saibut Koetphon said yesterday. He said the senators had agreed before parliament convened that they would observe the stand taken by the majority of the elected MPs. Minister attached to the prime minister's office Pol Lt Chan Manutham, whose name was linked to the "guidance sheet", has denied any knowledge of the sheet. Asked about the senators' plan for the second reading of the constitutional amendment, he said the senators would request that the draft be scrutinised and would vote with the majority of MPs. "But it's hard to predict what will happen during the third reading," Gen Saibut said. [Text] [BK]00614 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Feb 83 p 3]

FORMER PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZES ARMY--Former Prime Minister M.R. Seni Pramot yesterday lashed out at the military, saying that it had only support the constitutional amendment to preserve its power. "The military are employed to carry guns to protect the country. If they want to play politics they must take off their uniforms," M.R. Seni said. He was critical of the argument put forward by the military that it was involved in politics for the sake of national stability. Everyone loves the country and the military had no right to "monopolise" this feeling, he said. The military, with guns in its hands, could not simply claim that it wanted democracy, said M.R. Seni, an adviser to the Democrat Party. "Why don't they play it straight and say

what they really want?" he said. "The military are not magicians. They are not employed to dictate the fate of others." He said some military men were just paying lip service when they said that they loved the country. "I don't know how much they love the country; maybe it is only a love for this posts," he said. [Text] [BK210616 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Feb 83 p 3]

OCTOBER-JANUARY REVENUES, EXPENDITURES--According to the Finance Ministry, Thailand's revenues for the period October 1982-January 1983 totaled 49.21 billion baht, while its expenditures totaled 39.3 billion baht. The revenues included 13.54 billion baht in loans. Loan repayments for the period amounted to 2.48 billion baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Feb 83 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO QATAR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Thai Ambassador to Qatar Suwat Sentwong na Ayutthaya presented his credentials to the Amir of Qatar on 7 February 1983. [BK270422 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 22 Feb 83]

INSURGENTS SURRENDER IN NORTH--A total of 336 communist insurgents surrendered to the 3d Army Region in northern Thailand last month. Spokesman of the 3d Army Region Lt Col Somching Singhaseni said that the defectors also handed over a large number of weapons and ammunition. Several strongholds of the communists in the north have already been captured by government forces as the result of major operations during the past months. The spokesman added that the 3d Army Region would propose to the government that some of these captured strongholds be developed as tourist attractions in the northern part of Thailand. [Text] [BK150543 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Feb 83]

TRADE COOPERATION WITH GDR--Thailand and East Germany yesterday signed an agreed minutes on trade cooperation. The signing followed the talks held in the third session of the Thai-German Democratic Republic joint commission beginning 16 February. Mrs Dranut Osathanon, deputy director general of the foreign trade department says that the talks focused on the review of bilateral trade between the two countries. Both sides also explored the possibility of further expansion and tried to solve problems occurring during the past year. Thailand imports from East Germany machinery, chemical and medical equipment, while exporting rice, natural rubber, tin and others through third countries. [Text] [BK270422 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Feb 83]

JANUARY SRV REFUGEE TOTAL--Thailand last month received 501 Vietnamese boat refugees, the biggest total in the Southeast Asian region, according to the UN figure released in Bangkok recently. Malaysia took in 470, Indonesia 230 and Hong Kong 140, bringing the total of Vietnamese boat people who arrived in the region in January to 1,343. With last month's arrival, Thailand is now providing first asylum to 8,795 Vietnamese boat refugees. Thailand is, in addition, sheltering 154,856 refugees who fled by land from Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. [BK270422 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Feb 83]

'BANDIT' CAPTURED--Nakhon Si Thammarat--Government forces have captured a major communist stronghold following a one-week operation in Trang, an army spokesman says. Spokesman Col Thammarak Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said the government troops seized more than 4,000 rounds of ammunition and an assortment of weapons and medical equipment during the operation, which lasted from February 11-17. The operation was conducted in communist-infested areas straddling Surat Thani, Chumphon, Ranong, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Krabi and Trang provinces. Government troops captured camp 520 in Tambon ao Tong of Wiset Sub-district, believed to be one of the major communist strongholds left in the south. The camp had 11 living quarters. Col Thammarak said one government soldier was killed and five others wounded in the week-long campaign. The body of one communist insurgent was found and another five were captured alive, he said. He said government forces also tried to rescue two workers of a construction firm who were abducted in Phatthalung earlier this month. An additional five companies of soldiers were employed in the hunt for the bandits and insurgents who kidnapped the two workers of the Civil Engineering Co Ltd, which is constructing a road in Phatthalung. The bandits were believed to be hiding in the jungle bordering Trang, he said. [Text] [BK190600 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 83 p 6]

CSO: 4200/370

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON BORDER DEFENSE COMMAND

BK221409 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 83, pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Excerpt] The border defense command recently reviewed its tasks on the implementation of the campaign "to develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength" of the armed forces over the past 4 years and the determined-to-win movement in 1982 and to set forth tasks for 1983.

In past years, under the direct leadership and supervision of the military commission of the VCP Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, the border defense command has promptly formulated a policy to closely and seriously supervise the implementation of the campaign by various units, and have scored achievements in bringing about change and progress in various aspects.

The most striking achievement of the command is its fulfillment of the assigned political tasks, which include tasks on advising the Ministry of National Defense on border defense, leading and organizing the implementation of specialized skills in combat activities, and studying and making proposals to improve the organizational system.

In 1982, the border defense command assigned 70 percent of its cadres to various localities and border defense posts to firmly grasp the situation in order to organize and supervise the specialized skills combat activities. In addition, various specialized organs have assigned 18 mobile teams to carry out tasks concerning reconnaissance and motivation of the masses. They have, together with localities, fostered the specialized skills of 1,330 assistant reconnaissance agents and motivation cadres. As a result, they have promptly and correctly discovered various schemes and tactics of the enemy, arrested thousands of reactionary elements and stopped hundreds of illegal intrusions. These achievements have strengthened the security of the border and coastal areas. Two border defense groups have patrolled more than 10,000 nautical miles, arrested many foreign vessels illegally operating on our territorial waters, confiscated many incriminating materials, weapons and military technical facilities.

CSO: 4209/240

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INTENSIVE TRAINING OF LOCAL MILITARY CADRES URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Training Local Military Cadres"]

[Text] A fundamental task of our local armed forces is urgently to raise combat strength in all respects and to ensure high combat readiness and combat victory in whatever circumstances that are created by an enemy war of invasion; at the present time, however, they must constitute a major force, working together with the entire party, the entire people, and the entire armed forces, to defeat the multifaceted enemy war of sabotage, to push back negativism, and to play an assault role on the production front, associating the economy closely with national defense and rapidly increasing the former's potential while boosting the latter's strength. In the war to defend the fatherland, the local armed forces represent a key element in the local people's war and are one of the two most basic warfare strategy formulas.

Therefore, the management of local military affairs in general, or a local armed force in particular, requires a body of strong, unwavering, united, and homogeneous cadres, including leading, middle-level, and technical ones. In the face of whatever circumstances arising from revolution and war, rain or shine, the ranks of local military cadres must display sound political skills, absolute loyalty to the party, and local political support; [they must display] aptitudes for advising party committee echelons on military work, for leading local armed forces to fight alongside the regular army, and for guiding the people's war movement; and finally, they must display excellent technical and vocational expertise and appropriate health.

In recent years, the ranks of local military cadres throughout the nation, especially in critical areas--along the northern border and the coasts, on islands, in major cities and concentrated industrial zones--have been remarkably rounded out, strengthened, invigorated, and prepared to fight and build as well as to contribute to the growth of an ever powerful local military force. In the southern provinces, the ranks of local military cadres, after being purified, are developing both quantitatively and qualitatively. Nevertheless, in carrying out their tasks they still are weak and unsynchronized, thus explaining why the local armed forces and a number of local military

activities have not yet achieved a high degree of efficiency. A widespread, unproven truism is that, regardless of geographical location, good cadres invariably give rise to good units, and that in all matters, only the good training of cadres, especially of key ones, can enable them to fulfill their duties with brilliant success. That is why training the ranks of local military cadres must always be seen as a central task and as one of many measures of utmost importance to step up local military activities and build local armed forces.

To carry out properly the task of training the ranks of local military cadres, we must first of all grasp its characteristics--the usual inclination to confusion and change in terms of organization and assignments; differences in political and cultural backgrounds and in conditions of health; and close links between the economic life of nearly all grassroots cadres and their families. To overcome these characteristics, localities must draw up short-term and long-term training plans, with the focus on long-term ones. An effort must be made to investigate, assess, and classify cadres according to their behavior, capabilities, and health, with a view to bringing the organization to perfection. Training programs must be tailored to individual needs. Concrete authority must be delegated to organs, from military region down to provinces, districts, villages, and self-defense installations, to ensure uniform and scientific training.

The formation of local military cadres must take on many forms--in-school and on-the-job training, with emphasis on the latter. Training must take combat realities into account and be conducted while combat or work is going on; upper echelons must train subordinate ones; cadres of like echelons must train each other; leading cadres must train themselves and learn from lower echelons, the masses, and front-rank models.

Training must be comprehensive, encompassing politics, ideology, capabilities, and health. In the training of local military cadres, military drill does not suffice; attention must be paid to raising their knowledge of the economy and to teaching them how to mobilize and organize the masses so that they can associate the economy with national defense, national defense with the economy, and production with combat readiness and combat. Training must be directed toward career cadres at local military organs and toward both old and new cadres, especially youths and women, those from minority nationalities, and those from major critical areas, along the northern border and the coasts, in Islands, in major cities, in concentrated industrial zones, and in important communication centers. The training of local military cadres must be strictly guided at each level, in each time period, and in each class; it must be associated with production and regular work so that the most appropriate and favorable schedules are selected--a factor necessary to ensure highly quantitative and qualitative training.

4213
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FIRES CAUSED BY ILLEGAL GASOLINE SHIPMENTS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Hong Hai, C23, Ministry of Interior: "Ensuring Communications Safety"]

[Text] In 1982, tens of fires caused by illegal shipments of gasoline and oil by personnel and passengers took place on means of communications and transportation. Many fires have seriously damaged state property, as well as the lives and property of the people. In the fire on car 41379 of the Thong Nhat 1 train at Quang Ngai station on 10 April, 15 persons suffered burns. In the fire on the Haiphong-Quang Ninh passenger ship on 27 August, 5 persons died, 7 suffered burns, and 46 bicycles and items of passenger luggage were destroyed by the flames. In the recent fire on ship NB24 in the Phu My sea area, Nghia Binh Province, three persons died and two suffered major burns; and so on.

To prevent fires and ensure the safety for humans, as well as for the property of the state and the people, it is suggested that the communications and transportation sector and everyone comply strictly with transporation procedures and regulations. Responsible forces must control and supervise compliance, and they must take strict measures to prosecute violations.

0213
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER URGES CONTINUED VIGILANCE BY UNITS

BK171558 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 January editorial: "Constantly Sharpen our Revolutionary Vigilance"]

[Text] Vigilance is an important factor in ensuring that our army is always capable of taking the initiative and scoring victories in every battle against the enemy. This has proven to be a profound and constant lesson through several decades of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, as well as in the struggle of our army and people to frustrate the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys. No matter when and where, if our troops heighten their vigilance and allow no shortcomings to exist in the ideological and organizational work of either a collective or an individual, they can secretly and successfully launch surprise attacks on the enemy or actively smash his schemes and tricks, thus making it possible for them to score resounding victories and keep their losses to a minimum. Meanwhile, the slackening of vigilance by a unit, a cadre or a soldier could easily lead to dreadful consequences as it would create favorable conditions for the enemy to launch surprise attacks at our weak points in the frontline as well as in the rear area, with the use of military, political and psychological warfare tricks, thus causing unnecessary losses for our people.

At present, apart from our old enemy--the imperialists--who have not yet given up their evil intentions to oppose and undermine our revolutionary cause, we still have another direct and dangerous enemy--the expansionists and hegemonists. As our next-door neighbor, this enemy is carrying out a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage on an hourly and daily basis against our people, while frantically preparing for a large-scale war of aggression to annex our country when it has the opportunity.

In the face of this situation, constantly sharpening our army's vigilance is certainly one of the objectives of the political work in all units, and it must be given adequate attention.

All members of our army units—from a commander to a private second class—must identify the nature of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles correctly and clearly. Their ideology is great Han nationalism, their main

direction of expansion is Southeast Asia, and their first objectives of aggression and sabotage are the Indochinese countries, especially Vietnam.

Being blatant and cunning in nature, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have resorted to the most sophisticated and unworthy tricks in an attempt to undermine our country, such as conducting psychological warfare, spreading false rumors, slandering and distorting our policies, and sowing division among our people and using money to solicit their support. These activities are aimed at causing us to mistake friends for foes and to slacken vigilance, as well as at weakening our revolutionary ranks, particularly our youths and armed forces.

Ensuring high vigilance means that, on the basis of firmly grasping the enemy's nature, we not only have to remain always ready with our guns to fight gallantly on the military front in order to be able to smash the enemy's surprise attacks or landgrabbing operations at any time and in any place, but we also have to remain alert to clearly distinguish white from black in all activities and quickly recognize the enemy under all circumstances in order to be able to smash all his cunning schemes and acts. The most basic and effective measures for achieving high vigilance is to hold fast to our revolutionary aims and ideals, profoundly understand the situation and tasks in the present revolutionary stage, constantly improve our fighting will and revolutionary standpoints, remain loyal to the fatherland and people, enhance the sense of organization and discipline, and lead a clean and healthy lifestyle. All units and leading and commanding cadres should use both the good and bad examples in ensuring vigilance by our army and people as a lesson for our cadres and soldiers. It is necessary to manage our troops most satisfactorily in terms of ideology, organization, personality, weaponry, equipment and so forth. It is also necessary not to allow shortcomings to exist in our ranks which could be exploited by the enemy, such as vague or erroneous conceptions of the enemy and his deceitful words and deeds.

On the basis of educating and prudently managing their troops, all units must coordinate closely with various organs and mass organizations and the people, especially with the public security and youth forces, in the areas where they are stationed in actively detecting all schemes and tricks of the enemy. This is necessary in order to be able to defeat him on all fronts—military, political, economic, cultural and ideological—at any time and in any place, thus firmly maintaining political security and social order.

To ensure vigilance against the enemy means to remain alert at all time and in every place, be it in the frontline or rear area and at the moment when gunshots are heard or when quietness prevails. Our educational work must be conducted carefully and meticulously and our organizational work must be carried out in an effective and scientific manner, with the intention of making it possible for all units to have time to engage in other activities while remaining in a position in which could deal readily and effectively with the enemy. These are the tasks to which the leading and commanding echelons should pay attention so that they can be carried out actively and regularly. These are also the common responsibility of every cadre and soldier to ensure that our army is always strong and capable of fulfilling all assignments in an outstanding manner.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY FORCES MAINTAIN SECURITY DURING TET

OWL91240 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Summary] In an effort to protect the people while they celebrate the traditional lunar new year festival, people's public security forces and army units in many localities, in close coordination with militia and self-defense forces and cadres of various sectors and mass organizations, have stepped up their activities to maintain public order and security.

In Hanoi, people's public security forces have carried out a special program to protect public order and security during the Tet festival.

In Ho Chi Minh City, people's public security forces have stepped up their patrols to cope with speculators, smugglers, counterfeiters, illicit traders, swindlers, burglars and robbers.

"In the provinces of Cao Bang, Quang Ninh and Ha Tuyen, army units and other forces, remaining close to the local nationality people, have motivated them to heighten revolutionary vigilance to oppose the acts of sabotage by the Chinese reactionaries and to firmly maintain political security and public order and security.

"Public security forces and army units in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province, with the assistance of the local nationality people, detected and successfully foiled enemy infiltration and harrassment attempts.

"Public security combatants and troops in Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province, upholding their vigilance, nabbed intruding enemy scouts. Thanks to their stepped up activities to maintain national security, nationality people and combatants of the public security, army and militia forces in Quang Ninh have also detected and foiled many enemy intrusions into our territorial waters off Quang Ninh Province.

"In Ha Tuyen Province, combatants of the public security and armed forces, striving to overcome difficulties, have relentlessly defended border security in the areas where they are stationed. With the assistance of the local people and thanks to their vigilance, these forces, closely coordinating their activities, have succeeded in capturing all enemy scouts, thus foiling their sabotage attempts."

CSO: 4209/239

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIALS CAUGHT IN EMBEZZLEMENT SCHEME

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Readers' letters column: "Test Results"]

[Text] The editor received a letter from a number of readers denouncing the accountant and chairman of the education board of Viet Yen District, Ha Bac Province, for conspiring with a number of administrative personnel of a number of primary-level general schools in the district--H.N., H.M., and S.M.--to embezzle funds by writing vouchers for teaching overtime hours and half-days and expense vouchers for fuel, tea, and other items.

The editor asked the provincial education service to investigate. Following is a summary of Official Letter No 467/TTr, written in response to the editor by the deputy director of the service on 11 November 1982:

The leadership of the service appointed a number of cadres to work in cooperation with various organizations of Viet Yen District: the district VCP committee, the procuratorate, the science and education board, the inspectorate, etc. The organizations investigated files, records, and meetings of all subjects, held many meetings with members of leadership boards and administrative personnel of primary-level general schools S.M., H.M., Q.M. No 1, and H.M. No 2. Results indicated that in three schools, primary-level general schools H.M., H.M. No 2, and S.M., Dao Dinh Phon (accountant of the Viet Yen Education Board) had embezzled 57,000 dong. Subsequent investigation of H.M. No 1 School revealed that over 10,000 dong more had been embezzled, a total of more than 70,000 dong. For this large-scale embezzlement, Dao Dinh Phon was arrested and incarcerated on 17 August 1982 pending trial. A number of administrative personnel in the above schools were also implicated in this case of embezzlement.

Three vice-chairmen of the Viet Yen Education Board, who made serious and extension contradictions, directly or indirectly shared guilt in the embezzlement; each was made to review his actions before the VCP chapter. One of them was removed from office as vice-chairman and dismissed from the Party. Another was given a reprimand. After the court tries Dao Dinh Phon and clarifies who was responsible and who was implicated, if any violations have occurred, our service, with the district VCP committee and people's committee, will follow up and see that appropriate disciplinary action is taken.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

FEATURE ON UNIT IN PRK--The 218th Battalion of the 686th Border Defense Regiment, the Cuu Long military corps, has performed its international duty in Kampuchea since April 1979. Despite the dangerous terrain and harsh weather conditions, cadres and combatants of the battalion have upheld their resolve to fulfill their tasks, have shown resourcefulness and creativity in combat, and have scored outstanding achievements. The battalion has joined the local authorities and people in building increasingly stronger defense lines. Despite its urgent and continual combat duties, the unit has managed to firmly maintain its regular activities, uphold discipline and increase production. As a unit which has strictly implemented policies and battlefield discipline, the battalion has been awarded with two military exploit medals and twice honored with the title of determined-to-win unit. [Text] [BK201322 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Feb 83]

CSO: 4209/239

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNDFN FINANCING STUDY ON TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 31 Jan 83 p 7

[Article by Suzanne Kolare: "Water Leaks Halt Bai Bang Pulpmill Operation"]

[Text] (TT)--The Swedish-built pulp and papermill in Bai Bang has been at a complete standstill for almost a month.

The reason is leaks in the big pipe bringing water from the river. Without water, neither pulp, paper, nor electricity can be produced. It is expected that the leaks will be stopped and production resumed within 2 weeks.

Vin Phu, which is the official name of the mill, was inaugurated with great pomp and circumstance on 26 November last year. That was when the last unit--the pulpmill--was completed. Paper production went better than expected. In December, production was higher than planned. But the mill's management was forced to halt production just after New Year's Day.

The reason was three big leaks in the 3-kilometer-long water pipe, which is made of plastic and buried under the road leading to the mill from the dock on the Song Lo River.

Heavy Trucks

Project chief Hans Olof Lindh says: "Over the past few months, we have driven many heavy trucks with coal and wood over the road. Presumably, the pipe could not withstand the stress."

small leaks in the pipe are nothing new. That problem was discovered 2 years ago. The big new leak was discovered while a few trickles on the road embankment were being inspected.

Lindh says: "Suddenly a torrent broke through the asphalt. We decided to stop production immediately instead of waiting for the scheduled shutdown in March or April."

The method of laying a plastic pipe in a road embankment is used very successfully in Sweden. One reason why it does not work in Vietnam may be the different soil conditions, which result in greater pressure from heavy trucks.

Metal Pipe

Now the possibility of laying a metal pipe alongside the road instead is being considered. An investment of 3 or 4 million kronor would be required. But several critics claim that is a poor solution. A metal pipe will rust, and farmers in the area will punch holes in it to get water for their fields.

Despite the current shutdown, Hans Olof Lindh is full of confidence concerning the future.

He said: "We will achieve this year's goal, which is to reach 35 percent of full capacity. Most of the operation is working well."

The current agreement covering the Bai Bang project will expire on 1 July, but Sweden will not be backing out when that happens. The mill will need operational support, Swedish personnel, and spare parts for a long time into the future.

Moreover, the difficult transportation problem must be solved. Vietnam is short of railroad cars and trucks, and road standards are poor. A study financed by SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] is now underway.

Moving the Forest

As a result of the transportation problems, the forest may be moved closer to the mill. That is not a utopian idea, because trees grow fast in Vietnam. The trees grow large enough in 15 or 20 years to be used in the production of pulp.

Lindh says: "Transportation from the forest area takes too long today. The road is bad, and it is hard to keep up an even pace if the timber is carried in the river."

Other plans call for a vocational school so that Bai Bang will not be short of trained manpower, as it has been so far.

An architectural competition is also underway to design a residential area near the mill. Bai Bang, which is located far out in the countryside, is to become attractive to the workers.

TTMK
Date: 16/5/11

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EVIDENCE OF PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS CITED

OWI71111 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Newsletter: "Undeniable Evidences of Crimes"]

[Text] Not long ago, station reporters visited Trung Khanh District in Cao Bang Province. Accompanied by the district chairman, (Hoang Quang Dong), we visited some places in the district where we could still see the evidences of crimes committed by Chinese troops during their February 1979 aggression against Vietnam's northern territory. In the city, one could see ruins of destroyed houses here and there.

Comrade (Hoang Quang Dong) told the reporters: In the past 4 years, we in Trung Khanh District have repaired and built many houses, but we have not yet restored the city to its condition before February 1979. Chinese troops instigate armed provocations against our district almost every day. They intrude into our villages, destroy our farm crops and kill our people.

The reporters visited the Trung Khanh District Hospital where some Vietnamese border people who were wounded by Chinese troops were hospitalized. We interviewed (Hoang Van Shuang), a wounded person from (Yue Qi) Village. His right leg was wounded and in a plaster cast. He was fragile and pale.

He told the reporters about Chinese troops' sabotage in his village: When I and several other cooperative members were working in the field one day last month, Chinese troops suddenly strafed us with a machinegun on a hill. I suffered a wound in my right leg and needed emergency treatment in the hospital. Before I suffered the wound, I had repeatedly witnessed Chinese troops' intrusions into (Yue Qi) village. One day 3 months ago, their troops sneaked into (Yue Qi) Village, planted land mines, kidnaped a Vietnamese civilian from there back to China and wounded two Vietnamese border people. They shouted, through loudspeakers, about punishing Vietnam and carried out psychological warfare every day. They also killed our border people's farm cattle. In April 1982 about 100 Chinese troops and militiamen intruded into (Yue Qi) Village, seriously damaged Vietnam's (Tong Kang) dam about 500 meters from the border and flooded some 60 hectares of rice being harvested in (Yue Qi) Village. One month later Chinese soldiers strafed Vietnamese cooperative members who were repairing the dam and severely wounded two of them, including a 14-year-old child.

In Trung Khanh District, (Tue Qi) Village is not the only one that suffers Chinese troops' strafing and sabotage. Other villages such as (Pang Shui), (Zhi Yuan), (Binh Phong), Lang An and (Zhong Nan) have also been strafed and attacked by Chinese troops recently. The ruins of civilian houses, farmland, fruit trees and farm crops destroyed by Chinese shells still come clearly into our view. Two villages on the Vietnamese-Chinese border are completely in ruins, showing a desolate scene on all sides.

(Long Van Gui), a local person, told the reporters: Local people's normal life is constantly threatened. Chinese soldiers repeatedly intruded into (Zhong Nan) Village, set fire to mountain forests and civilian houses and plundered border people's property. On 8 May 1982, while the villagers were working, Chinese machineguns on various heights simultaneously strafed them, wounding one of them.

(Long Van Gui) said: In spite of these provocations, we always separate in our minds the Chinese people from the Chinese reactionary authorities. The border peoples of Vietnam and China used to have friendly relations, but the Chinese authorities destroyed such relations. We support and seriously implement the sincere proposal made by the Vietnamese side to the Chinese side. The proposal conforms to the aspirations of the border peoples of the two countries, the aspiration for peacefully and joyfully celebrating the traditional spring festival. However, if the Chinese side continues to cause hostility and provocations, we will be forced to exercise our right of self-defense.

At present, the people in Trung Khanh District, like the people in other parts of Vietnam, are joyfully greeting the new spring. In the border region, the people of (Jin), (Long), (Di) and (Halong) nationalities are longing for peaceful life and work and are defending day and night the motherland's happy spring season.

CSO: 4205/4

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PLAN TO RESETTLE SRV REFUGEES FAILS

HK180043 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD In English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] A plan to resettle 5,000 Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong in the South American colony of French Guiana has failed.

The government has been informed by the British Embassy in Paris that France has rejected the move.

No reason has been given for the decision, but it is believed the French government is concerned that the people of French Guiana would not welcome the mass influx of foreigners.

The plan would have involved the resettlement of the refugees in the coastal towns, providing much needed labour in the farming, fishing and light industries.

Despite the setback, the man behind the plan, Dr Karl Stumpf, said he will not give up.

He told the STANDARD last night: "I can only say that it is out of my hands now. I think I should discuss the matter with the security branch tomorrow."

Mr Stumpf, who is the vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Community Council for the Resettlement of Refugees, added: "At least I tried. Of course, I am unappointed. It's a waste of time."

Determined

He said the French Government had originally told him that the decision for or against the plan rested mainly with the people of French Guiana.

Although he has no new plans in mind at present, Mr Stumpf said he is determined to seek other resettlement opportunities for the 13,000 odd refugees remaining in Hong Kong.

"[Words indistinct] I will not give up. If you give up, then nothing happens," he said.

Mr Stumpf recently visited French Guiana, Geneva and Paris for talks with officials on the refugee situation. On his return, he expressed optimism that the plan would succeed, based on the positive response he received overseas.

The Hong Kong Government has still not decided what to do with the refugees here. An official noted that the number of statements that have been made were perhaps over optimistic.

Mrs Dolores Lasan, chief of mission of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, said efforts like those of Mr Stumpf are commendable, but they can only succeed through the cooperation of the governments concerned.

She said the commission will continue its resettlement efforts although the situation everywhere is grim.

USC: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, ASIA AND AID

ON INCREASING FRENCH AID TO VIETNAM

PM221221 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Feb 83 p 4

[Jacques de Barrin dispatch: "France Moving Closer to Vietnam"]

[Text] Bangkok [no date given]--Paris is preparing to release the FR200 million credit included in the Franco-Vietnamese financial agreement whose signing in December 1981 had greatly irritated the ASEAN members. At the end of an official visit to Vietnam Minister of Health Jack Ralite told LE MONDE during a stopover in Bangkok Wednesday 9 February that Minister of External Relations Claude Chevsson should announce that decision during the visit he plans to make to Hanoi 23 and 24 March.

The signing of that agreement had remained a dead letter in view of Vietnam's suspension of payments and the difficulties which the negotiation of a moratorium were creating within the Club de Paris. Hanoi hoped to deal with these affairs at the bilateral level and expected a "political gesture" from the French. But the latter have always said that broader economic aid could not be envisaged until the Kampuchean problem was settled.

For his part Mr Ralite noted "with interest and sympathy" the bilateral co-operation plans which his Vietnamese counterpart Dang Hoi Xuan submitted to him: Renovation of the Saint-Paul Hospital in Hanoi, aid for the production of medicines and vaccines and the manufacture of small items of medical equipment and the training of medical specialists. Some "response" will be given to Mr Xuan when the latter makes an official visit to France before the summer.

Last year France gave Vietnam aid of FR2.3 million in the health sphere, and that is the biggest medical program implemented in Asia. "It is now necessary to go beyond the stage of aid, whatever its generosity and necessity," Mr Ralite specified. "Aid must no longer be distributed in the same way as you hand out a decoration but must meet Vietnam's needs in a very practical way." Presidential adviser Reffis DeBray and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state and minister of research and technology, had visited Hanoi in 1982, before the health minister. His visit will be followed by that of Claude Chevsson and Minister of State and Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman. "France is moving closer to Vietnam," Mr Ralite said. "My visit has a political dimension."

CSO: 4219/40

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DINH NHO LIEM ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN MEETING

OW180847 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Feb, VNA--Vietnam reiterates its militant solidarity with and firm support to the just, bound-to-be-victorious struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO to regain their basic national rights, including the right to self-determination and to establish an independent and sovereign state of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

This was stated in a speech by Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 16th session of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers.

The Vietnamese head delegate condemned the United States and Israel for imposing the American-style peace resolution. He expressed the conviction that, promoting unity around the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and enjoying sympathy and support from Arab states, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, nonaligned nations and progressive mankind as a whole, the Palestinian people will foil all schemes of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists, and win final victory.

During the session, Dinh Nho Liem met Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid who expressed his desire to constantly develop Algerian-Vietnamese relations. He also met senior officials of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and the Foreign Ministry to work out measures to enhance the relations between the two countries. They also had discussions on combined measures to secure success for the coming nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

CSO: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

KAMPUCHEAN FRIENDSHIP BODY HEAD INTERVIEWED

0W211333 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Feb, VNA--"The special solidarity, friendship and mutual assistance between Kampuchea and Vietnam is a decisive factor for the victory of socialist construction and national defence in each country," said Chan Ven, president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, in a recent interview with a VNA correspondent in Phnom Penh.

In connection with the fourth anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries (Feb 18), Chan Ven said the signing of the treaty was an event of great importance in the history of the friendly relations between the two nations. "It is a legal basis for the two countries to develop their close friendship and comprehensive cooperation," he noted.

After reviewing the achievements of Kampuchea in national construction with the effective assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and progressive international organisation, Chan Ven said:

"Over the past four years, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with imperialism and other reactionary forces have nurtured and encouraged the Khmer reactionaries to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. On the other hand, the heavy consequences left by the genocidal Pol Pot regime have caused added difficulties to the revolutionary administration. However, all dark schemes of the enemy are doomed to failure in face of the growing strength of our revolution. The new regime has won great successes in all fields, economic, political, military, diplomatic and cultural."

Chan Ven expressed profound gratitude to the party, government and fraternal people of Vietnam for their noble internationalist assistance.

"Obviously," he pointed out, "international solidarity, particularly the solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, is of vital significance for the Kampuchean revolution's victory."

CSO: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UN ENVOY CONDEMNS PRC, U.S. AT GENEVA MEETING

0W121800 Hanoi VNA In English 1213 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Feb VNA--Ambassador Nguyen Thuong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, laid stress on the people's right to self-determination at the recent 39th session of the UN Human Rights Committee in Geneva.

Dealing with the Kampuchean situation, the ambassador recalled the radical changes that had taken place in that country since the day of self-determination rights in 1979 and its wonderful revival following the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

He said that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is aimed at countering the threat of China which is working hand in glove with the U.S. and other reactionary forces in the region against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese representative rejected the Beijing representative's claim that "Vietnam is threatening Southeast Asia" and cited concrete facts proving China's intention to expand toward Southeast Asia. By slandering Vietnam, China wanted to divide the two groups of countries--Indochina and ASEAN--so as to turn its design into reality, Nguyen Thuong said.

The Soviet, Bulgarian, Polish, Cuban, CDR and Hungarian representatives came out against distortions of the situation in Kampuchea, distortions aimed at screening the scheme to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and supported the stance of the Indochinese countries in the settlement of problems relating to Southeast Asia.

Earlier, 14 socialist and non-aligned countries participating in the conference sent a letter to the chairman of the conference objecting to Pol Pot's presence and demanding for the participation of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the session of the UN Human Rights Committee and other sessions of the United Nations.

CSO: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FRENCH TV SHOWS DOCUMENTARY ON HO CHI MINH TRAIL.

OW181755 Hanoi VNA In English 1446 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Feb, VNA--The French television on February 16 released on its "Information Wednesdays" program a documentary film entitled "The Ho Chi Minh Trail."

The film was made at the end of 1982 by Jerome Kanapa and Michel Penne.

The film-makers spent two months travelling along the Truong Son mountain range between Vietnam and Laos, starting from Nghe Dinh Province in northern central Vietnam, passing through Laos, the central highlands, and part of Kampuchea, into the labyrinth of underground tunnels in Cu Chi on the outskirts of former Saigon. They interviewed a wide cross-section of the population involved in the building and defence of this strategic road, including General Vo Nguyen Giap, Dong Sy Nguyen, ex-commander of the "corridor front" now minister of communications and transport, and many veteran fighters of this front.

The film begins with the disorderly flight and disbandment of the U.S.-led Saigon army and ends with the triumphal entry of the liberation forces into Saigon and the capture of the "Independence palace" of the puppet regime.

The film has drawn favourable comments from the French press which considers it a valuable unpublished document on the Vietnam war.

Daniel Roussel wrote in L'HUMANITE:

"Thousands of kilometres of trail have disappeared in the jungle. Others have been transformed into roads in service of the economy. The Ho Chi Minh Trail, the road of war, has disappeared, but the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the road of peace, has opened onto a future which must be equal to the sacrifices made by a people to win and conquer their freedom. President Ho Chi Minh once said during the war "What we have not achieved, our children and grandchildren will achieve."

CSO: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND A

LEADERS GREET CSSR LEADERS REVOLUTION DAY

OW242012 Hanoi VNA in English 1232 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Feb, VNA--Vietnamese leaders have sent a joint message of warmest greetings to Czechoslovak leaders on the 35th anniversary of the February Revolution (Feb 25).

The message was addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, prime minister; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal National Assembly.

The message said:

"Thirty five years ago, the working class and labouring people of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Klement Gottwald, their esteemed leader, and maintaining high vigilance and an indomitable revolutionary spirit, smashed a counterrevolutionary coup attempt by the reactionary bourgeois and imperialist forces, abolished forever the capitalist rule and took Czechoslovakia onto the path of socialism.

"Since then, under the correct leadership of their glorious Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people have continually obtained brilliant achievements in national construction and defence, thus actively contributing to the strength of the socialist community, to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"As a close brother of the Czechoslovak people, the Vietnamese people rejoice at these successes and regard them as their own.

"We sincerely wish the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, holding aloft the spirit of the February Revolution, success in implementing the resolutions of the 16th party congress and in building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two countries be further consolidated and developed."

CSO: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL HAILS CSSR REVOLUTION DAY

OW250845 Hanoi VNA In English 0738 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Feb, VNA--In an editorial marking the Czechoslovak February revolution, NHAN DAN today hails the great achievements recorded by the Czechoslovak people during the past 35 years under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The editorial says:

"The momentous changes which have taken place in Czechoslovakia during the past 35 years eloquently prove that the February 1948 event was a historic landmark ushering in a new era for the people all nationalities in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak people have successfully implemented their main tasks in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism and successfully laid the foundations of socialism in Czechoslovakia. The plots of the remnant forces of reaction in collaboration with international reactionaries in the late 60's to reverse the trend and sabotage the fruits of the February revolution failed shamefully in face of the Czechoslovak people's resolute counter-attack assisted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the early 70's, the Czechoslovak people began their programme of building a developed socialist society."

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at the Czechoslovak people's successes and regard them as their own", the editorial further says and concludes:

"May the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Comrade Gustav Husak upholding the spirit of the February revolution, achieve new successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 16th party congress in order to firmly safeguard the gains of socialism and advance vigorously onto the path of building a developed socialist society".

(SO: 4200/368

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

FRG EXHIBIT ON U.S. CHEMICAL USE--Hanoi, 19 Feb, VNA--An exhibition on the consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam was opened February 17 in Bremen State in the Federal Republic of Germany by the Übersee-museum Brem. The 200 guests at the opening included Hermann Gautier, vice-chairman of the German Communist Party; Hilleges, president of the "Terre des Hommes" Institution; Fabig and Werk-meister respectively vice-president and general secretary of the FRG-Vietnam Peoples' Friendship Association; Dr Herbert Ganslmayer, director of the museum; and Horst Werner Frake, minister who opened the exhibition on behalf of Prime Minister of Bremen Hans Hoschinik. The guests also included Mrs Alva Myrdal, winner of the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize; and the Vicar Senders of the Christian Movement for Disarmament. On display were photos on malformed newly-born Vietnamese children and forests and rice fields devastated by U.S. chemicals. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, the director of the Museum, H. Ganslmayer, said that Vietnam is a ghastly example of how a whole country has been used by the United States as a testing ground for a systematic extermination war. This exhibition is intended to help avoid another Vietnam tragedy for other nations." [Text] [OW192130 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 19 Feb 83]

SRV-USSR COOPERATION--Hanoi, 21 Feb, VNA--Talks were held here today between a delegation of the Vietnamese supreme people's organ of control and a delegation of the people's control committee of the USSR. The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Tran Le, chief-procurator, and the Soviet delegation by A.M. Rekunkov, procurator-general. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present on this occasion. The two sides discussed a plan for future cooperation. [Text] [OW211822 Hanoi VNA in English 1921 GMT 21 Feb 83]

FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL GREETS CSSR--Hanoi, 24 Feb VNA--Dang Huu, president of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, has sent a message of greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Vlastimil Chalupa, on the 35th anniversary of the February revolution (25 Feb). After recalling the important significance of the February revolution, the message says: "At present, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak people have won major achievements in national construction and defence, actively contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence and socialism." The message wishes the fraternal Czechoslovak people great success in carrying out the resolution of the 16th Congress

of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia further development. [Text] [0W231953 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 23 Feb 83]

... 'STANDER' ABOUT WORKERS--Hanoi, 23 Feb, VNA--The Soviet Union News Agency (TASS) in a commentary on February 21 rejected the distortions by the U.S. State Department concerning Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Commenting on the U.S. State Department's estimate that in the period from 1981 to 1985, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand Vietnamese would be sent to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe, TASS says that if that is true, the Soviet Aeroflot airline and the airlines of other socialist countries would have to organize thousands of extra flights to carry all these passengers. TASS also denounced the distortions in connection with the living conditions of Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union by the State Department which claimed that part of their wages had been deducted to pay debts incurred by Vietnam. The fact, TASS pointed out, is that over the past 35 years the Soviet Union has many times abolished debts contracted by Vietnam. The fact is also that the socialist countries have on numerous occasions extended gratuitous aid to Vietnam. To help Vietnam train skilled workers is a new manifestation of internationalism, TASS stressed. [Text] [0W231853 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 23 Feb 83]

INDIAN DELEGATION VISIT--Hanoi, 23 Feb, VNA--Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho today received an Indian delegation now on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation includes R.N. Bhatia and N.K. Sharma, MP's of the National Congress Party (1) and Professor S.I. Abidi, joint secretary of the All-India Congress Committee (1). Also present on the occasion were Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; and Indian Ambassador Kuldip Sahdev. Speaking at the reception, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised India's considerable achievements in national development and defence and its important contributions to the Nonaligned Movement and to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. He highly valued India's active preparations for the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries and its correct and construction stand which, he said, would be an important factor for the success of the conference. "Vietnam will do its best to contribute to the success of the summit and to the growth of the movement," he pointed out. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his joy at the constant development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India, and wished the Indian people greater success in national construction. [Text] [0W231936 Hanoi VNA in English 1715 GMT 23 Feb 83]

KUWAIT NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi, 24 Feb, VNA--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message of greetings to His Highness Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Sabah on the 22d National Day of Kuwait. The Vietnamese leaders, in this message, wished the Kuwaiti people happiness and prosperity and expressed their hope for further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Kuwait. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also extended his best wishes to his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. [Text] [0W242042 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 24 Feb 83]

RECEPTION FOR AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 23 Feb, VNA--President of the People's Council II of the Syrian Arab Republic Mahmud al-Zubi has reaffirmed his country's full support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against the aggressive imperialist and reactionary forces. At a reception for the Vietnamese ambassador to Syria, Le Thanh Tam, in Damascus on February 21, the Syrian leader praised the struggle of the Vietnamese people, describing it as a symbol of freedom in the resistance against imperialism. He highly appreciated Vietnam's stand of resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Arab people to regain their usurped rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. He stressed on the importance of promoting and developing the relations between Syria and Vietnam in the interests of both countries. [Text] [0W240751 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 24 Jan 83]

INDIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT DESCRIBED--Hanoi, 24 Feb, VNA--During its visit to Vietnam, the Indian delegation, including R.N. Bhatia and N.K. Sharma, MP's of the National Congress Party (I), and Professor S.I. Abidi, joint secretary of the All-India Congress Committee (I), paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited his home and office here. It called on the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam-India Friendship Association and Foreign Ministry. Before their departure from Hanoi, the Indian guests met with Vietnamese and foreign pressmen. They expressed their good impressions of the visit and praised the unshakable friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and India. They also reaffirmed India's support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people and the Indo-Chinese peoples as a whole. The Indian guests also toured Ho Chi Minh City and were received by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city people's committee. [Text] [0W242016 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 24 Feb 83]

V-K FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, 18 Feb, VNA--The Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association today sent a message of greetings to its Kampuchean counterpart on the 4th anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The message says that this treaty marked "a new step in the development of the special Vietnamese-Kampuchean relationship and became an important factor for enhancing the capacity of the two peoples in building and defending their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity." The Vietnamese people note with great joy that since the signing of the friendship treaty the relations in all fields between our two peoples have been continuously developed. In spite of all divisive and sabotage acts of the enemy, "We warmly welcome the steady and glorious achievements of the fraternal Kampuchean people in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and culture, normalizing the people's life and firmly defending the gains of the revolution," the message adds. "May the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, record new and greater achievements in the defence of their national independence and in the building of their beloved fatherland. May the militant solidarity, the great friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea last forever," the message concludes. [Text] [0W181740 Hanoi VNA in English 161159 GMT 1 Feb 83]

AUDITION TO PLO MEETING--On the evening of 14 February, more than 340 delegates from the organizations subordinate to the Palestinian Liberation Organization attended the 16th conference of the Palestinian National Council at the Palace of Nations in Algiers, capital of Algeria. Also present at the conference were more than 300 delegates from 90 countries and many national liberation organizations in the world, including our party-government delegation consisting of Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee, head of delegation, and Comrade Le Tan, our country's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Algeria. [Excerpt] [OWI80154 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Feb 83]

DELEGATION AT LAO SUMMIT--As we have reported, the summit conference of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam has achieved fine success. On the afternoon of 23 February, a grand ceremony was held at the International airport of Wattay to send off comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Heng Samrin, Chan Si and others. Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan, Souphanouvong, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Thant Siphandon, Phoun Siipaseut and other party and state leaders of Laos or Hally sent off the leading comrades of the two fraternal countries. [Text] [BK240410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Feb 83]

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VDP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

2818148 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] Central Committee recently held its plenum in Ho Chi Minh City to review its 1982 activities and discuss tasks and orientations for 1983. The plenum unanimously adopted the political report of the VDP Central Committee Standing Committee delivered by Nghiêm Xuân Yem. The report affirmed that the achievements scored by the VDP over the past year have contributed to bringing about an important change in the party tasks at the central level, in the activities of the party organizations and people elected organs, ranging from various echelons of the people's council to the National Assembly, and in the activities of the party at the grassroots level.

The plenum unanimously noted that resolutions of the fourth and fifth VCP congresses and the subsequent VCP Central Committee plenums are guidelines which help the VDP to carry out its activities in the socialist revolutionary stage, especially in the immediate future during the transitional period to socialism.

In the new revolutionary situation, the VDP continues to develop its political activities throughout the country under the leadership of the VCP and in coordination with the all-people solidarity bloc of the Vietnam fatherland front, thereby contributing to carrying out triumphantly the tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Comrades Nguyễn Văn Linh, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, and Huỳnh Tân Phat and Nguyễn Văn Cift, Presidium members of the VCP, also attended and contributed a number of ideas to the VDP Central Committee Plenum.

Code: 3759/239

VIETNAMESE NEWS AND INFORMATION

VNAN 1051 COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE PLAN

171614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Feb 83

SHAN DAN 17 February editorial: "Direct the Implementation of the State Plan"

[text] Despite some shortcomings, various sectors, localities and establishments have made great efforts and scored many new achievements in the implementation of the 1983 state plan over the past 1 and 1/2 months.

Owing to difficulties arising from adverse weather, various localities have continued to plant 5th-month spring rice while subsidiary food production has declined.

The hog population in the southern provinces has increased in number while in the north there was a drop in the hog population during the period before the lunar new year because many hogs died from the cold and epidemics.

Industrial production, including both handicrafts and artisan industry has increased markedly with certain items of consumer goods--such as cloth, paper, commonly-used (mats), sugar, tea and tobacco--increasing substantially. Industrial production can be increased more substantially if we quickly step up utilization right from the very beginning of the year and if we have an adequate supply of electricity, coal, equipment and raw materials.

Between the assignment of planned tasks, the allocation of funds and materials and the signing of contracts for capital construction have taken place earlier than in previous years. There has been some progress in communications and transportation, especially in rendering services to the people during the lunar new year. However, the use and maintenance of riverine shipping and tea have not been good enough.

In line with the goals set forth by the VCP Central Committee's Third Plenum, various sectors, localities and establishments must develop their spirit of self-motivation, creativeness and self-reliance and be determined to overcome all difficulties and to exploit their existing and latent potentials. They must also strive to improve and satisfactorily organize the implementation of the state plan right from the beginning of the year.

time is as precious as gold. After the lunar new year, we must work quickly and efficiently, and must quickly draw on experiences obtained from our work over the past 1 and 1/2 months. We must also develop our strong points and overcome our shortcomings. All echelons and sectors must improve their leadership over the implementation of the state plan with regard to all their activities and they must overcome bureaucracy, conservatism, a tendency to work in uncoordinated and disorganized manner, and the lack of a sense of responsibility. This will help step up production and reestablish socialist order on the distribution and communication front, satisfactorily protect socialist property, gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and fulfill the 1983 state plan.

The national economy is a unified structure which must be operated in accordance with the principle of democratic centralization in order to ensure the centralized and unified leadership of the central government and to vehemently promote the right to self motivation and creativeness of localities and establishments. The essence of the principle of democratic centralization in economic management is that all sectors and localities must observe all state policies and laws and that all economic activities must be planned and directed in accordance with plans.

There are still many imbalances in our national economy for we still depend on foreign countries for the supply of many kinds of equipment and raw materials. Our national economy is marked with fluctuations. The process of implementing the state plan in the years ahead is a process of developing, reinforcing and exploiting new capabilities and flexibly handling all problems in order to create a new balance. Therefore, it is of great importance to direct work implementation in accordance with plans and to continue to supplement plans.

With the economy under the direction and management of the party and the state and with the use of plans as a master key, all sectors, localities and establishments must work in accordance with plans and must direct their efforts toward fulfilling the state plan.

In directing the implementation of the state plan, there must be a synchronization and uniformity between the state plan and the plans of various sectors, such as financial, banking materials and labor. If all sectors allocate funds, materials, labor and grain to localities and establishments at will, without taking into account the state plan, or if they do this work according to a slow and awkward method, they will cause difficulties and troubles in the implementation of the state plan.

It is necessary for us to actively rearrange our production, construction and organizational activities, streamline our administrative machinery by shifting more personnel to production and trade enterprises, cut down in the number of go-between echelons, send more cadres to replenish provincial and district organs and production establishments, quickly formulate practical policies and to intensify supervision and control.

What is of utmost importance in the successful implementation of the state plan is that we must initiate a mass revolutionary movement, make the working class and the laboring people fully aware of the national situation and revolutionary tasks so that they can improve their revolutionary determination and creative labor, and wholeheartedly emulate in productive labor and in the practice of thrift, thus actively contributing to the building and defense of the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/239

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BEN TRE PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS HELD

BK161649 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Summary] The Ben Tre provincial party organization recently held its third congress which was attended by some 500 delegates from more than 11,000 party members in the province.

"Also participating in the congress were Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Tran Huu Dac, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy head of the control commission of the VCP Central Committee; Le Viet Thang, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the An Giang provincial party committee; and representatives of the party committees of the 9th Military Region and Kieng Giang, Cuu Long and Dong Thap provinces."

The congress devoted much time to discussing the guidelines and measures for carrying out socioeconomic development programs and increasing the production of grain and food products.

"Specifically, in 1983 Ben Tre is expected to achieve the following targets: produce 410,000 tons of grain, 15.5 million coconuts and 495,000 tons of sugarcane; raise 160,000 hogs, 55,000 head of water buffalo and cattle and 1.7 million head of fowl; catch 26,000 tons of maritime products; process 2,000 tons of coconut oil and 41,000 tons of sugar; and produce 500 tons of frozen shrimp for export and 5.6 million liters of fish sauce."

Addressing the congress, Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, commended the efforts of the Ben Tre party organization and people. He urged the provincial party organization to further accelerate agricultural production in order to steadily solve the grain problem, meet local needs and make ever greater contributions to the state.

CSO: 4209/239

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' REVIEWS WORK OF HA BAC VCP ORGANIZATION

OW221237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Article by Tran Quynh [not further identified] in NHAN DAN [date not given] on Ha Bac Provincial Party Organization Congress]

[Summary] The second round of the Sixth Congress of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Organization, held from 24-29 February, dealt with the question of exploiting the province's potential and developing its agro-forestry-industrial economy.

Early in 1979, the province launched a soil transformation movement and devoted efforts to irrigation work. In 1981 and 1982, it successively reaped two bumper crops, with yields higher than in many previous years. Some of its mountain districts have produced sufficient grain for local use. Its stockbreeding is developing rapidly, with 1982 figures showing 495,000 hogs and 175,000 head of cattle.

Regarding industry, its enterprises have operated regularly, and workers have enough work. Its handicrafts are developing and expanding production of consumer and export goods. Attention has been paid to afforestation. Export production has increased 20 percent annually.

The congress's self-criticism concerned conservatism, reliance on others, lack of initiative in tapping land, labor, and occupational potentials; decrease in the buffalo population; reckless deforestation and forest exploitation; failure to satisfactorily coordinate agricultural and forestry work; and unsatisfactory labor distribution among the province's localities.

Some of the province's other shortcomings are failure to consolidate production relations, low labor output, low product quality, high production costs, and failure to check many negative phenomena.

The province's plan for the period 1983-85 is to further expand the cultivated area, develop occupations, build up high-yield, intensive rice cultivation and food-industrial crops areas in order to meet its food needs, better provide raw materials for industrial production, and increase farm produce for export.

The province plans to strive to achieve by 1985 585,000 to 600,000 tons of grain, including 130 paddy-equivalent tons [figures as heard] of secondary crop products." "By 1985, it will grow 12,000 ha of soybeans, with a projected output of 7,800 tons."

"Regarding stockbreeding, it will strive to meet the targets of 520,000 heads and 22,000 head of buffalo and cattle by 1985."

In order to consolidate production relations, the congress stressed, it is necessary to rapidly apply the product contract system in agriculture and pay attention to afforestation and forest management.

The province also plans to promote its handicrafts in order to boost the production of consumer and export goods.

Regarding communications and transportation, it plans to develop traffic on the four rivers flowing through its area.

The province considers the close coordination of economic and national defense work, overcoming negativism, upholding revolutionary vigilance, and countering all schemes of the Chinese expansionists in their multifaceted war of sabotage as the tasks it must carry out satisfactorily in order to restore its economic order and ensure public security.

The congress stressed the necessity of upholding the cadre's and party member's role as vanguards in the fulfillment of all tasks. It also discussed party-building tasks, the expulsion of disqualified members from the party, and appropriate punishment of cadres and party members violating party discipline and state laws.

A number of young comrades with a good level of scientific and technical knowledge were elected to the new executive committee of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Organization.

MS: 4209/239

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION MARKING ANNIVERSARIES OF KARL MARX

BK191614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text of 10 February VCP Central Committee Political Bureau Resolution]

[Text] the peoples of fraternal socialist countries, the working class, laboring people, oppressed nations all over the world and our people will solemnly commemorate the 165th birthday--5 May 1818--and the 100th death anniversary--14 March 1883--of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, the great revolutionary and the genius and leader of the world's working class and laboring people.

Stemming from the most progressive, intellectual achievements, the doctrine of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels has, at least for 100 years, been the scientific foundation of the struggle of the world communist and worker movement and the compass for all the communist and worker parties' activities to liberate the working class and mankind from capitalist domination and to secure freedom and happiness for man.

Under the beacon of Marxism, the world communist and worker movement has grown increasingly stronger. It has scored and is scoring great achievements. In today's world, there are at least 100 communist and worker parties with nearly 100 million members. This is a powerful force that struggles hourly and daily to implement the great objectives set by Karl Marx.

Faithfully following and creatively developing Karl Marx's doctrine in the imperialist era, Lenin and his party led the Russian October Revolution to victory, creating an epochal turning point. For the first time in history, the working class won power, turning Karl Marx's ideology into reality over one-sixth of the globe and paving the way for mankind to advance to the period of transition from capitalism to socialism on a global scale. With the Soviet victory in the antifascist war, a number of socialist countries came into being on several continents, forming the world socialist system that is the decisive factor in the history of human evolution.

Compared to the period when the Communist Party Manifesto was declared, the face of the world has basically changed, the balance of revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces in the world has tilted increasingly to the

the stage of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces, and, with every passing day, scientific socialism has attracted the hearts and minds of thousands of millions of the world's people who are struggling against imperialism and the reactionary clique for the lofty objectives of the era--peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

These are the historic victories of Marxism-Leninism and the inevitable trend of development of the era which no reactionary force can check. The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past half century or more since the founding of the Communist Party are victories of Marxism-Leninism in a colonial and semifeudal country.

Under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism, our party--founded, organized and trained by President Ho Chi Minh--has led our working class and people to gloriously fulfill national liberation, unify the country and advance the entire country to socialism.

Under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism, our people have defeated the truculent enemies--French colonialists, Japanese fascists, U.S. Imperialists and reactionaries among the Chinese ruling circles--who invaded our country. Under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism, today our party--headed by General Secretary Le Duan, President Ho Chi Minh's outstanding student--is leading our people to build socialism and defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

Under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism, the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions have won great victories and are entering the period of transition to socialism.

The three fraternal countries on the Indochina peninsula have been militant allies for several decades and are attached to one another by a special, pure friendship. They are struggling together against imperialism and the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces to defend their national independence and socialism.

Commemorating the 165th birthday and the 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx, all of our party members, people and soldiers should be made to fulfill the following requirements:

1. They must be imbued more thoroughly with the great ideologies and noble revolutionary qualities of Karl Marx, be wholeheartedly loyal to Marxism-Leninism, resolutely struggle to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and oppose opportunism of all hues and the reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles which, under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, is sabotaging Marxism-Leninism.

2. In the light of Marxism-Leninism, we should realize more clearly that the world revolutionary movement is on the offensive. The three revolutionary currents in the world are scoring great victories.

3. We must increase our knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and the revolutionary line of our party, raise the level of applying Marxism-Leninism creatively to the specific situation in Vietnam, especially in the current stage of transition to socialism.

a. we must strive to emulate in productive labor and national defense, and ensure political security and social order and security in order to victorious-ly implement the resolutions of the Fifth National Party Congress, the resolu-tions of the party Central Committee's Third Plenum and the 1983 state plan. We must uphold our determination to build socialism and to defend the socialist country victoriously; strive to acquire revolutionary ethics, and re-solutely oppose negativism in society.

b. we must strengthen militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries; strengthen solidarity with the world communist and worker movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; actively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

In order to fulfill the above requirements, all sectors and echelons should organize well their propaganda and educational tasks:

First, conduct a good and broad propaganda and educational drive among all our party members, people and soldiers concerning the life and work of Karl Marx and his great contributions to the world revolution including the Vietnamese revolution. Apart from writings and information reports by the press, news, radio and television agencies, we should intensify the activities of lecturers, using the above mentioned themes.

Second, the theoretical agencies, research institutes and party schools must organize symposiums on Marxism-Leninism or introduce Karl Marx's works related directly to our national construction and defense duties.

Third, organize film shows, club activities, exhibitions, literary compositions and musical shows on Karl Marx and the revolutionary movements staged in the light of Marxism-Leninism.

Fourth, hold solemn commemorative meetings in the capital, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hue and Danang.

Fifth, establish a commemorative organization committee at the central level.

The Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, the Marxist-Leninist Institute and the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department are charged with guiding all sectors and echelons in implementing this resolution.

CHEMICAL GENERAL DEPARTMENT'S 1982 NORMS OVERFULFILLED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Chemical General Department Works Together With Other Sectors, Carries Out Deep Investment Policy To Increase Product Quantity and Quality"]

[Text] (VNA) In 1982, the Chemical General Department overfulfilled all assigned norms. Nearly all medium and large factories fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan. Between 100 and 128 percent of the plan was achieved in 12 of 13 essential goods. As for products with a high value in agricultural and consumer production, such as apatite ore, roasted phosphate fertilizer, insecticides, and bicycle tires, 102.5 to 108 percent of plan was fulfilled.

Last year, basic installations were guided by the Chemical General Department to work effectively with other sectors and localities and to carry out deep investments in order to solve supply difficulties and increase the volume of goods.

The Industrial Rubber Corporation (in the south), the Vinh Phu Battery Factory, and the Viet Tri Chemical Factory have achieved high efficiency while working hand in hand with other sectors. Contracts signed between the Industrial Rubber Corporation and An Giang and Phu Khanh have enabled installations in those two provinces to produce 500,000 sets of tires and inner tubes, and for six nylon fiber weaving cooperation teams to turn out half of the amount of fiber needed for 3.3 million bicycle tire frames. Through research and a 1-year trial run, the corporation has produced large-size tires (184 x 30 and 650 x 16) for mechanical ploughs to meet An Giang's needs. The corporation has delivered to An Giang Province 100 mechanical plough tires and received from it a number of supplies for production. Following research, it has put into use a saltwater-resistant rubber produced by Phu Khanh Province, adding a new source of materials to the production of waterpipes and bicycle tires.

While conducting research into battery production, the Vinh Phu Battery Factory has begun to test-produce an acid-resistant pump for use in mining. In 1982, working together with other sectors to serve the mining industry, the factory carried out an on-the-spot export program, making nearly \$200,000 which it used to import a number of essential supplies. The factory also worked in concert with the Ninh Binh Battery Repair Station to raise the latter's repair capabilities to 1,000 batteries a year, to make repairs, and to purchase discarded materials and supplies in the area.

In 1982, our country adopted a deep investment policy to raise product quantity and quality. The general department strictly guided production in the two sectors of roasted phosphate fertilizer and bicycle tires and tubes. The Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Factory has used Vinh Danh coal to run its furnace, which has furnished over half of its 50,000-ton-a-year capacity, and the factory continues updating work to achieve higher yields in 1983.

With bicycle tires and tubes, the general department has coordinated with the Vinh Rubber Factory to improve planning and equipment production, and put into operation a new tube production line capable of turning out 1.5 million tubes a year, thus contributing actively to overfulfillment of the 1982 plan by 10 percent. The work for the production of nearly 5 million tubes in 1983

The Industrial Rubber Corporation has completed manufacturing equipment for an oil tire production line at the Hoc Mon Factory, with a capacity of 1.8 million tubes a year. The Dong Nai Rubber Factory has put the finishing touches on eight bicycle tire molds, in accordance with new blueprints focusing on higher production quality and better product artistic design. Due to these efforts, bicycle tire production in 1982 increased by more than 2.3 million units over 1981. The general department is girding for the production of 9 million bicycle tires in 1983—an increase of 4 million over 1981.

While preparing to switch from grinding apatite to turning out roasted phosphate fertilizer and other forms of fertilizer appropriate to our ricefields, the installations have urgently produced essential goods. For instance, the Hai Phong Apatite Grinding Factory has switched to producing alum; a factory in Vinh has processed barite for export purposes while producing barium sulfate to serve the rubber sector; and a factory in Yen Thai (Thanh Hoa) has produced bichromate, a raw material sought after by the leather-processing sector.

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EGO - 21 SEP 1983

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARMY PAPER ON RELOCATION OF POPULATION

BK170730 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83, p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] The campaign to redistribute labor and population in each locality and throughout the country in the spirit of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions achieved many results during 1982. People in all localities, including those districts and primary installations in the major agricultural production areas, such as the Red River delta, have clearly realized the great importance of this campaign and have voluntarily and enthusiastically joined the campaign in several ways, creating new improvements.

According to the labor and population organization and management department, Labor Ministry, as of later November 1982, some 65,000 workers had been relocated to various new economic zones and national economic sectors. If December is also accounted for as a month for labor and population and management has been overfulfilled.

The outstanding features in the task of managing labor and population in 1982 were the Council of Ministers' concern with providing guidance, the intensified leadership exercised the party committee echelon and local administration at all levels and the initial yet very important changes in those sectors involved in supporting the campaign.

Although the labor and population organization and management department, Labor Ministry, is newly established, it has overcome all difficulties to control firmly the situation of labor and population in each locality, especially the targeted localities, and to organize and guide the campaign. At the same time, it has coordinated closely with such related sectors as communications and transportation, finance, food, education, public health and interior to satisfactorily support the management of labor and population in both the sending and receiving localities.

Drawing on experiences in previous years, during 1982 the labor and population organization and management department coordinated with the transportation and communications sector to obtain transport facilities on a priority basis so as to support the movement of people to new economic zones and to develop the various national economic sectors. The relocation of the workforce was

has been organized by contracts, encouraging the relocated people to leave quickly, safely and economically for their new home station where they could start production immediately to stabilize their livelihood. During February and March 1982, the transportation and communications sector moved nearly all the people from north to south. The second rail detachment overcame many difficulties to organize 14 trains to move 10,000 people from Binh Tri Thien to various provinces in the central highlands and eastern Nam Bo where they will build new economic zones and plant rubber and coffee plantations. The finance sector has disbursed sufficient funds for the relocation of the workforce and population on a timely basis. The state bank has also provided timely assistance by opening financial accounts, transferring and disbursing funds, and creating favorable conditions for the relocation of labor and population and for localities to fulfill their tasks well.

CSO: 4209/240

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARMY PAPER ON NEED FOR MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK160315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[("Feature" In "recent issue" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Seek To Understand the Revolution of the Party Central Committee's Third Plenum")]

[Text] In the transition period toward socialism, our national economy currently still comprises several sectors that make their presence felt on the market. Each of these economic sectors has its own particular scale and level of production and is characterized by particular production relations. At present our country has an organized market as well as a free market. The organized market consists of state-run trade organizations and marketing co-operatives; and the free market consists of rural markets and urban merchants. Each of these markets has its own role and impact as concerns production and social life. Market management must be aimed at stepping up socialist transformation and the building of socialism, promoting the development of production, improving the distribution and circulation of goods, balancing and consolidating finances and stabilizing and improving the people's life.

In the past, especially following the Liberation of the south, we eliminated the comprador bourgeoisie, enforced a number of measures designed to curb and transform private capitalist trade, and strove to develop the socialist trade system. To date, socialist trade has set up its organizations in all precincts, districts, city wards and villages throughout the country; and controls the greater part of the supply of goods and the most important items needed for production and life. However, beside these achievements, market management still displays many negative phenomena and has even worsened when compared with past years. The free market ratio has increased constantly --from 20 percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 1981 and 40 percent in 1982--and dominates an important part of artisan and handicrafts as well as agriculture, forestry and marine products and a large part of public catering and other services. The number of merchants has increased rapidly. Many households fail to register their businesses and evade taxes. Speculative and smuggling activities, unlawful business transactions and the selling of sub-standard and counterfeit merchandise on the market are fairly prevalent. Speculators, smugglers and a number of private traders are amassing riches to become new bourgeois.

In the organized market, the tendency of conducting business activities in accordance with the projected plans and of purely running after profits in accordance with the free market mechanism has emerged, thereby causing a chaotic situation. Some business establishments of the various sectors, collectives, state-run trade organizations and cooperatives have competed with one another in buying and selling, thus pushing up prices. Many marketing cooperatives of precincts, districts, city wards and villages have also engaged in business transactions that involve North-South transportation. A number of production enterprises, state organs and mass organizations have also taken up the business of trade to earn profits out of price differentials.

This disorder on the market has had a negative impact on production and life, created more difficulties for the financial and monetary systems and the planned development of the national economy and adversely affected social order and security. Therefore, restoring socialist order on the distribution and circulation front--the central link of which is market management, especially in the South--has now become an important and pressing task. This is one of the spearheads of the struggle to resolve the question of which road will win on the economic front of our country at present.

The Fifth Party Congress asserted that one of the major socioeconomic policies is to establish a new socialist order on the distribution and circulation front in order to contribute to stabilizing life, stepping up production and changing the socioeconomic situation for the better. Distribution and circulation must play an effective role in the struggle between the two roads, expand the battleground of socialism, drive back the spontaneous battleground of capitalism and regulate at all costs the income of all strata of people in a just and rational manner. Implementing this resolution, in its socioeconomic plans for 1983 and struggle objectives up to 1985 just approved by the National Assembly, our state has set forth positive policies and measures designed to restore socialist order on the market and realize at all costs the principle of placing the entire social market under state supervision and control in accordance with state programs and plans.

To successfully win the control and transform the market is, on the one hand, to accelerate the development of production in accordance with state programs and plans and, on the other, to constantly expand and consolidate the battleground of state-run trade to ensure firm state control over goods and money while satisfactorily organizing circulation, distribution and market management activities.

To control the market we must first of all restore socialist order within the state-run economic sector and in state organs. Anyone wishing to engage in trade, be it a collective entity or a private individual, must apply for a license and once it is issued, must comply strictly with the prescribed regulations on business registration, opening bank account, paying taxes and state control over bank accounting, business income, capital and prices. All state-run and collective trading organizations must operate in an orderly manner and in accordance with a rational division of labor and management. Collectives that are permitted to engage in export-import business must strictly comply with all the prescribed regulations and subject themselves to the state's unified control over prices and foreign currency.

It is important to emphasize the role of state-trim trade in the economy. It is a powerful factor in stabilizing the market, in maintaining the balance of payments, in consolidating state-trim trade, and in contributing to the state-trim trade sector.

State-trim trade is the indispensable material base of state-trim industry, state-trim agriculture, state-trim forestry, and other state-trim sectors. But it is also a guide and impetus to the economy. Therefore, it can control the greater part of domestically produced manufactured goods, particularly those key items essential to national construction and the socialist welfare. With its position and capability, state-trim trade plays a leading rôle in the social market. Therefore, it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the state-trim trade forces in all respects, particularly in raising the supply of goods, for the state-trim trade sector must fulfill its function when it controls the source of goods.

At the present time, products manufactured by state-trim industry and state-trim agriculture, forestry enterprises, and items produced by artisan and handicraft enterprises under contract with the state must be delivered to the state-trim trade sector or centralized distribution. Those goods under central government contract can all be moved out of the localities under stringent state regulation and be distributed by organizations at the central level to the districts. At present, many production establishments have failed to observe the regulations concerning the delivery of products to the state-trim trade sector. Single loads onto the free market for sale and arbitrary demand higher prices for state-controlled goods. This situation must be strictly stopped.

To continue the state-trim trade, state-trim trade must consolidate its functions in a rational manner, build at all costs a contingent of fully qualified experts capable of fitting state-trim and, at the same time, study and improve the efficiency of its business practices with a view to ensuring the absolute superiority of all tradeable transactions and the greatest convenience and effectiveness, thereby assuring its victory over the market.

At the present time, if the state-trim trade is to play its role in the market, results will be achieved only by controlling processes in the free market, and the state-trim trade must fulfill the market's task of economic adjustment and economic growth. In the present situation, the market system and the state-trim trade system are in conflict, and therefore, the state-trim trade must be strengthened. In order to do this, the free market must be controlled effectively. It will make a contribution to the stabilization of the circulation of goods in a short period of time. It is necessary to increase state-trim trade's controllable capacity, to expand its functions, and to expand its influence in the market.

At the present time, the state-trim trade must increase its control over the market, and the state-trim trade must be strengthened. In order to do this, the state-trim trade must be strengthened, and the state-trim trade must be strengthened.

illegal traders have seized the opportunity to carry out the game of economic sabotage against us, especially on the front of distribution and circulation.

It is wrong to believe that in our country's current transition period, as the capitalist component is still allowed to exist within the economic system, its participation in the market is inevitably of a capitalist nature or, in other words, its activities are totally governed by the law of value and surplus value, marked by competition and chaos, and not subjected to any limitations whatsoever. In a socialist system, the free market cannot be a part of the capitalist market. Due to the specific historic conditions of the transition period, we tolerate and to a certain extent maintain the limited existence of the capitalist component which comprises bourgeois industrialists along the line of gradually transforming it and advancing toward its final elimination. Therefore, the free market must definitely be placed under the supervision and control of the socialist state.

Participants in the free market at present are different types of persons. It is necessary to classify them into separate categories and adopt appropriate policies and attitudes toward them. For members of agricultural cooperatives who sell their surplus produce to consumers after paying taxes and fulfilling their sale obligations, they must be guided to act in the right direction. For petty producers and petty merchants who are permitted by the state to engage in producing and business to a certain extent, the state enforces economic and administrative measures to ensure that they will conduct their activities along the right track. Bourgeois traders must be guided to shift to production. Persons who are permitted by the state to buy certain types of goods or to engage in certain lines of business can continue their activities on a limited basis but they will be transformed into appropriate firms.

On the dishonest traders, speculators, smugglers, thieves of state property who manipulate prices, deal in items of goods that fall under the state's unified management, and disrupt the market and social order and security, they must be resolutely punished. Lenin said: All forms of theft and all acts of crime, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly evade state supervision, evading inspection may be punished. Speculators, illegal traders and consumers of the state's monopoly are our internal enemy--the enemy of the super administration's economic policies--Lenin's Selected Works, Volume II, part III.

Market management is part of the which-will-win struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country's current transition period. Therefore, restoring socialist order in the market is the common duty of all our party, people and mass. As a sharp tool of the proletarian dictatorship state, our people's armed forces must strictly abide by the state's policies and regulations on market management and closely coordinate with the local administration and people. In the troop-stationing areas to struggle resolutely against all acts of economic sabotage and market disruption so as to contribute to rapidly and successfully restoring socialist order in the market.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

RESETTLEMENT OF NOMADS--According to the Ministry of Forestry's Committee for Settlement of Nomads, nearly 100,000 ethnic minority compatriots from agricultural and agro-forestry cooperatives in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces have been recognized by the provincial authorities as having resettled in fixed places and engaged in farming activities. The campaign to settle nomadic ethnic minority compatriots, in conjunction with the agricultural cooperativization movement, has been carried out on an ever larger scale in conformity with resolution No 38-CT promulgated by the Council of Ministers in 1968. Following the complete liberation of the south, the campaign was expanded throughout the country. Some 1.6 million out of 2.2 million ethnic minority compatriots living a nomadic life in 1950 district of 22 provinces have participated in this major campaign. Remarkable progress has been made by areas in carrying out the campaign. In many places, the ethnic minority compatriots' material and spiritual life has been improved markedly, and they have made contributions to the national construction and defense undertaking. [Excerpt] [BK170300 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 4]

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AGRICULTURE

'HANOI RADIO' CARRIES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

SW/11/31 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Review of SRV agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Over the past 10 days, the weather has become warmer and the northern provinces have concentrated efforts on sowing and planting the fifth month spring rice at a rate of more than 20,000 hectares per day.

"According to the Statistics General Department, by 15 February, the entire country had planted the fifth month spring rice on 1.212 million hectares, representing 71.3 percent of the planned area, a decrease of nearly 130,000 hectares compared with the same period last year. The southern provinces had fulfilled 88 percent of the planned norms and the northern provinces only 61 percent. Meanwhile, the provinces in the mountain region had planted an additional 60,000 hectares."

The rice already planted is developing well and the planting pace was reportedly rapid in Binh Tri Thien, Haiphong and Vinh Phuc and slow in Hanoi and Ha Son Binh.

Due to the previous cold spell, the rice seedlings planted have died in several areas. For this reason, the localities have concentrated on planting additional rice seedlings. However, some of them are still short of seedlings.

The cultivated early rice is ready to be reaped. Long An and Tien Giang provinces have harvested nearly 25 percent of the planted area, with an average yield of 10-15 quintals per hectare. As for the main rice crop, rice-harvests are now budding or heading."

The southern provinces are now concentrating on water conservancy work, fertilization and eradication of harmful insects and diseases in order to achieve a high paddy yield.

Over the past 10 days, the localities have continued to grow vegetables and cashmere and industrial crops, but the planting pace has been slow. The newly planted bean and tea area is larger than that planted in the same period last year.

After a period of about five months, during which time the winter-
time marks of growth disappeared, the young bird was fully

Wet soil planting to winter-spring crop, the headlands were concentrated on growing oilseed vegetables and dividing up farm fields among the settlers.

Veterinary services pay attention to vaccinating domestic animals and the control of foot-and-mouth disease during the spring season, while it is necessary to ensure sufficient breeding hogs in order to minimize animal losses, especially after the hot festive days.

Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAST 2 YEARS REVIEWED

from NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Dec 82 p 2

Article by Huu Thot: "Is - A Step Forward or a Progressive Tendency?"

Last About this time last year, NHAN DAN carried an article entitled: "Agriculture in 1981--What Is Behind the Figures?". This means that right at that moment, the data on the success on the agricultural front gave one the impression that what they represented was not merely of a quantitative nature.

Today I am sitting here with the figures for 1982 before my eyes. Behind these figures is Life which has been going on yearlong in the farming realms of the country. Once again I have to situate these figures amid a certain background where the economy is advancing step by step despite numerous difficulties. But this effort makes me realize more clearly the success won. Another year has gone by and if all of the forward steps taken over the past 2 years--the two ones which opened up the third 5-year plan--are added up, many people will say: This is not an unexpected success but a step forward with a progressive tendency. Considering the overall situation of the country, this assertion is important.

One will have to wait for the official figures to be published by the relevant state organs but an overall glance over all aspects of agricultural production and marine product exploitation will show that the future is better than last year.

Another year has passed--the second ever since the promulgation of the state plan. Grain production above and beyond the set norm was put forward at a time when, generally speaking, the weather conditions were favorable but not without causing difficulties in each stage of the farming seasons and in each region. However, grain production has been marked by good harvests in all regions--the north, the south, the midlands and the mountainous areas. Beside the two largest deltas of the country which have progressed steadily, the coastal provinces of central Trung Bo have advanced rather vigorously and managed to basically solve the grain problem themselves over the past 2 years.

the first year, the number of cattle increased by 100,000 head, and in each successive year, the number increased further and more. This was the result of the scientific methods adopted in the work. But this growth trend was stopped in 1950. In 1951 and 1952, serious difficulties occurred in the cattle breeding sector, so that the cattle population declined.

In the first five years of the current period of the revolution, the cattle population has increased, increased in proportion to the increase in the population based on surveys. Many people have revealed that, in the pasture, there are 1 billion sheep whenever 1.5 million tons of grain are available. Therefore, the herd has risen to nearly 10.8 million head, which is nearly 400,000 heads—in proportion to the increase in grain output but the weight of the sheep raising the pen has increased fairly rapidly, owing to the application of progressive techniques and has proven that the animal feed is still fairly good. The growth of the swine herd is seen in the fact that the number of butcheries has surpassed the plan by 10 percent and that the herd of sow and gow has increased very significantly. Cows have had more feed to eat while the cattle herd has increased as well, increasing rapidly and surpassing the plan norm by far, so that, called the "Hoang Phuoc Phuoi," the flock of such—
cows, the swine herd, cattle, and gow has been growing and has increased by 10 percent in the Mekong River delta.

Forests are also being new life, now, it is no longer free from the process of destruction by people with guns and forests and with the task of covering the land with green land. After statistics has overfulfilled the plan norm for forest, the disaster has avoided. Many specific forms of economic development of forest area, applied in Vinh Phuc, Ho Tuyen, Bac Thai, Ha Bac, and Ha Giang, Son La, Dien Bien, and elsewhere... are opening up new prospects for the protection and management of forest hills and lands. Nearly 4,000 enterprises are engaged in the forestry business.

Industry is also marked by a new step toward those in the field of marine culture and exploitation and is also the second year when the plan norm for output fulfilled. The volume of fish applied to handicrafts fulfilled the plan. The other areas developed fairly well and contributed to self-equipment to level with the capital. If the situation had been better, it would have been easier to implement distribution to meet the needs of the people's consumption.

Commerce in foreign trade continued to expand and develop, with a total value of 1.6 billion dollars. The ratio of imports made by the state and its affiliates has demonstrated that the state-owned duty-free port has significantly increased.

Trade with socialist countries has increased rapidly, especially with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

In light of agriculture on its march forward, it is necessary to base ourselves on the state's economic development policies and on the requirements of the general advance of agriculture toward large-scale socialist production in the initial stages of the transitional period indicated by the Fifth National Congress.

In 1981 and 1982, agriculture has advanced according to a nationwide uniform project and plan on production and product distribution. The increase in grain production has put the largest amount of grain ever in the hand of the state, fulfilled the plan norm and nearly met the consumption demand of the entire country. The development of animal husbandry has enabled the state to take control of a larger amount of meat and fish. Intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation and general business--a basic trend indicated by the 11th Party Congress for the agricultural sector--have progressed impulsively. In the past, throughout the country there were only scattered instances of provinces producing from 5 to 6 tons, districts yielding from 6 to 7 tons and few cooperatives achieving nearly 10 tons of paddy per hectare. In 1982, many districts in the high-yielding rice areas which cultivate 3 rice crops [per year] have obtained 7 to 8 tons, a number of provinces have achieved more than 6 tons and some districts planting 3 rice crops per year have attained over 10 tons [of paddy per hectare]. In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, there are 15,000 hectares producing each more than 10 tons of paddy a year. The areas specialized in industrial crop cultivation have been expanded gradually. The tea area has increased and some tea planting regions have been linked to joint enterprises. In Dac Lai, coffee is being grown according to a new management formula on thousands of hectares and is developing satisfactorily. In many regions, the pineapple output has not been consumed completely [because of its abundance]. Tobacco cultivation is being expanded in many areas. By associating the cultivation of sugarcane with its processing, an on-the-spot small-scale processing formula has been developed, making it possible to supply enough sugar for domestic consumption. The rubber trees planted since the liberation day are now covering thousands of hectares and will yield the first batch of latex next year.

Agricultural production relationships have been developed and strengthened step by step. The application of a business accounting system in the struggle against "excessive bureaucracy in administration" have led to a new outlook and working method, greater initiatives and a concern about economic effectiveness. The system of end-product contract with laboring groups and individual laborers has been extended not only to rice cultivation but also to the cultivation of many other industrial crops and is creating further possibilities of consolidating cooperatives where they had been disbanded long ago--such as in North Vietnam--and also in areas where they have been set up recently such as the provinces in coastal central Trung Bo and in the Central Highlands and Nam Bo. Though advancing slowly, the agricultural cooperativization movement has shown some changes in Nam Bo where many localities are actively reorganizing land and fields, creating transitional forms and raising the number of peasants admitted into production collectives and cooperatives to 17 percent of the total number.

the new areas. In the first year, the work was concentrated on the clearing of land and the preparation of the soil. This was followed by the construction of houses and the setting up of the new villages. After a few years, the new villages had become established and were able to support themselves. The quality of life had improved, but it appears that at the same time, peasant families had lost their independence and individuality. The writer in his interview with the author, said "perhaps in the last ten years, life has changed a great deal and I think the people have felt a sense of loss and isolation between 1970 and 1975".

Peasant families still continue the building of houses, but these are becoming larger, specializing production and property distribution, and forests and sea areas in order to carry out intensive and specialized agriculture, develop handicrafts and small husbandry and expand their economic activities. A number of provinces have received the building of houses and the use of new materials, drawn the experience as necessary to the rural areas. At the second national party congress, it was felt that there had been a marked decline in misuses and abuses in the rural areas and villages.

According to the results of agricultural production in 1972-73, there were 10 million households in North Vietnam. In 1971-72, we may say that each household had been taken into account the average size of three to four members.

According to the author, the family, bumper crops are a result of the use of modern houses, decent and create conditions that encourage movement, the use of different tools, goes to work more often and observe the practical application of scientific knowledge. The overall atmosphere in the rural areas is better, with greater enthusiasm. Another factor affecting living conditions is the increase in the utilization of mechanized and industrial tools. It is possible to note certain policies and practices which have been given consideration.

In the case of the author, there are the ruralization of the population and the transfer, the building task is being carried out mainly by local authorities concerned with administrative institutes are instituting fresh air and improving the atmosphere of the rural areas in North Vietnam and the surrounding areas.

The author also noted that the efforts to ruralize the work, are aimed at the establishment of the rural community and build the new areas. The construction of the new areas will take place in three stages. Stage 1 - the building of a residential area. Stage 2 - the arrangement of a collective and individual household-work together in a single unit. Stage 3 - testing of land which is being applied to the use of modern agricultural methods. The third stage, however, requires additional time, because the new areas are situated in the mountains.

the collective farms and state farms, to his sharing the laborer's difficulties and differences with the end product and in harmoniously combining the "three benefits" has been applied first to the management of the collective farms and then extended to the growing of other crops and the production of forest trees. During the course of this year, many new and different specific forms of economic management have been applied to the cultivation of agricultural crops and forest trees. These forms are really a great way to advance the labor movement for agricultural production in the collective and state-operated production sectors. Laborers have been working more differently and observing technical regulations more strictly. Contracts which guarantee all types of benefit have been signed between the collectives and the associate workers and peasants with the socialist tendency in their common efforts to develop agricultural production in the new rural areas.

The situation is still enthusiastic even in storm-ravaged regions such as the northern and some other provinces in the Red River delta. Thus the unity of the collective organizations based on a thorough understanding of the spirit of socialism and its says that a "good harvest" obtained by the laborers is the "reception" [winning over] of the laborers' hearts--are the main conditions for a good harvest in the field of production. Once the laborers are enthusiastic and are imbued with the concept of [collective] ownership, once their creativity is developed to the maximum--which is the most important factor--, they will develop favorable conditions, overcome difficulties and make a success of crop cultivation.

Thus the agricultural success in 1981 and 1982 is one of the factors of socialism. This tendency does not mean that agriculture will go on in its path of progress on the journey without having to cope with any shortcoming.

However, along with the party line will show that production in the collective, forestry and marine products sectors is still faced with many problems requiring solution. Following are some requests by the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party in its resolution of 1982: "every laborer must have a job and must quickly create a diversified range of products;" "every laborer in each installation must be imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm, to elevate the spirit of collective ownership, to train in professional skill, to develop creativity, to improve technique and to try and create more and better products; solving difficult problems that are equal to or even newer than in 1981;" and "it is necessary to see to it that both the farming and forestry sectors are in harmony, that the living environment is protected and improved, that each hectare of land has a high economic effect and that all laborers obtain a large income." It is thus clear that the work of forestry and marine life culture and exploitation have all increased not equally and that too great discrepancies still exist between the highest- and lowest-yielding regions and units as well as between different types of crops. Forest trees are still being felled and harvested recklessly, state farms and state forests are still doing business at a loss. These are shortcomings which, if promptly corrected, will be the basis for progress.

the first year of the third 5-year plan, the situation in agriculture is still not good. The main reason is that the agricultural sector has been given less priority than the industrial sector. The main factor is that at present there is no sufficient land available for agriculture and there is also a lack of labor force. The main problem of agriculture is that there are not enough funds available for agriculture and there is also a lack of sufficient labor force and not enough land available for agriculture.

Agriculture reported that agriculture, although favorable conditions have been favorable over the past few years. So even with a progressive tendency, agricultural development will have its ups and downs according to a good or bad weather.

At the end of the second year of the third 5-year plan, many people feel that the agricultural sector's achievement lies in the nature of a progressive tendency which will be raised continuously at all levels of production, while carrying out their activities, more in line with the principle that "agriculture must be considered to be a forefront" which has been stated out by the ninth party congress.

From the analysis, agriculture is a sector which produces goods to meet the basic needs of man being a country where agriculture is a basic sector of economy. In any case, all where the difficulties in life exist, the first step is to stipulate difficulties, each forward step taken by agriculture will not only have an effect on rural life but will also make the entire society "comfortable" and thus fill everyone with joy. (To be continued)

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WATER CONSERVANCY ACTIVITIES IN 1982

HANOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Dec 82 p 1

Text 1 Along with coordinated measures taken to promote the intensive cultivation of crops, in 1982, the water conservancy sector has made an important contribution to solving the problem of finding sources of water in order to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping, to transform the soil, to expand the cultivated area and to increase grain output. Beside providing water for the grain crops, the water conservancy sector has irrigated areas planted with many other kinds of crops and has created areas for the concentrated cultivation of industrial crops such as tobacco, soybeans, soybeans and so forth. In addition to serving production in the mountainous provinces, the water conservancy sector has helped solve the problem of drinking and daily-use water for thousands of people living on the Meo highlands and in water shortage areas.

In close cooperation with the agricultural and electric power sectors, the water conservancy sector has managed and operated various works and concentrated its efforts on effectively promoting agricultural production. Taking advantage of favorable natural and weather conditions in the winter-spring and summer-fall seasons this year, the entire sector has affected a change in its guidance method, made preparations about its works, distributed water and taken the initiative to obtain water at an early date, to draw off surplus water and to irrigate adequately and promptly more than 1,560,000 hectares of winter-spring rice representing a 1.7-percent increase over the irrigated area in the previous season and also more than 642,000 hectares of summer-fall rice showing a 16-percent increase over the irrigated area in the previous season.

At the beginning of the 10th-month season, the weather situation developed in a complex manner with a protracted drought in the initial state of this season and with a heavy rainfall and serious flood in its last stage which influenced hundreds of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice in 10 provinces in Bac Bo and north of former Region 4 and in some provinces in Central Vietnam. Together with these localities, the entire sector watched the situation closely, provided urgent guidance and took measures to concentrate electric power, gasoline and oil on thousands of pumping stations to enable them to irrigate or drain fields, thus helping to limit

With the completion of the third five-year plan, the water conservancy sector has increased its output by 20 percent over the previous period and also achieved the following economic results: the total output value of the water conservancy sector has increased by 100 billion VND; the average annual growth rate of output value is 10.5 percent; the average annual growth rate of output value per unit of labor is 10.2 percent; the average annual growth rate of output value per unit of fixed assets is 10.1 percent; and the average annual growth rate of output value per unit of capital investment is 10.1 percent.

Thus, the task of preventing and controlling floods has been carried out satisfactorily.

However, despite the achievements and successes, there are some justifiable water conservancy works' slogan in view of the limited amount of materials and capital at the state's disposal, the sector has motivated my localities to invest additional capital, materials and manpower and has organized a small- and medium-scale water conservancy movement mainly in rural areas. In the previous years with the building of dozens of thousands of work which have had a realistic economic effect on agricultural production in rural areas.

With the constant strict management and focused guidance on the construction of large-scale projects such as the Phu Ninh, Nam Thach Han, Nui Mot, Vu Linh, Ba Be and Khe Co water reservoirs, the Nguyen Van Tiep and Hong Ngu dams and the Xuan Hoa sluice all of which have attained high construction quality and contributed to realistically promoting agricultural production in the central highlands.

Through close coordination had been effected between the water conservancy, agriculture, forestry, power and forestry sectors, many project networks have been exercised a better effect and helped the intensive cultivation of land to attain a higher output. Since a number of forests in the headwaters have been destroyed, this has reduced or even canceled out the effectiveness of some of these networks.

On the other hand, this has not yet been attached to the management and periodic inspection of water conservancy works while certain localities have paid attention to the protection of forests and have affected the operation of the water conservancy units upsetting the water conservancy and productivity.

Water conservancy units in the mountainous areas of the country, especially the Central Highlands, has not wisely combined it with the use of irrigation systems to effectively maintain the irrigation units because the irrigation system is not well maintained and the irrigation units are often damaged and destroyed, thus affecting the output of irrigation units.

Therefore, the water conservancy sector must continue to improve its

the construction of the Cebu River dyke has been carried out, and the dredging works could have been carried out simultaneously, this possibility had not yet been materialized, so the project did not figure on the investment plan.

On the other hand, since it has not been ensured in certain areas, particularly in the interior, water and labor to cope with this situation has proven

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— 100 — 100 Years in Vietnam — 100 Years

The following table summarizes the results of the X-ray spectrometry in the different filters of the filter pack (Table 1).

In the past few years, coffee has been planted at a rapid rate in the Central Highlands provinces, and Lam Dong Province has started coffee production. In Thanh Hoa County, the coffee production of some years has accounted for 10 percent of the total output of export coffee nationwide. Coffee production is relatively high in the Lai Chau, Phuoc An State Farm raised the per-hectare yield of green coffee from 280 kg to 1,200 kg. Production from State Farm 11-3 achieved yields of 2,000 kg per hectare. A number of local coffee peasant families in the Buon Ma Thuot area returned per-hectare yields of 1,000 kg--some, 3,000 kg. Bac Lieu Province has been purchasing 2,000-3,600 kg green coffee annually. Now, state farms of the State Agricultural Production of Bac Lieu Province and the people's sector have more than 7,000 ha of coffee.

After gauging the potential of the red-soil areas of the central Highlands, the State decided to set up the Federation of Coffee Enterprises. Dozens of state farms and the federated enterprises—34, 353, 399, and the Vietnam-Canada Friendship State Farm all belong to the federation. In 1982, 1,500 coffee trees were planted in each 10-hectare farm and the tree, which bears fruit for 15 years, will yield 30 tonnes of coffee beans per hectare, which were brought under control of the state.

the first time in the history of the world that a nation has been compelled to give up its independence and submit to the will of another nation, where there was no such right. There are many other important differences between the two countries, but the most important difference is that the United States is a free country, while Mexico is not.

On the 1st of January, 1863,

3018

HOA BINH PROVINCE--Districts of Hoa Binh are striving to fulfill their plan norm of planting 53,000 hectares of 5-month spring rice by mid-February. During the last days and taking advantage of the warm weather, local cooperatives and state farms have accelerated their pace of planting. Cooperatives have mobilized more workers to help peasants complete their assigned cultivated area by the end of February. [BK211700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Feb 83]

THUONG TINH PROVINCE--Since the beginning of the 10th-month crop, Nghe An Province has collected net grain harvested more than 70,000 metric tons of grain, or 101.16 percent of its plan norm for this year. Of this amount, 17,971 metric tons were paid as agricultural tax and 20,194 metric tons were purchased under the two-way contract system. Vinh Linh District took the lead in this task, collecting 12,318 metric tons of grain. [BK211700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Feb 83]

THUA THIEN-HUE PROVINCE--Over the past 10 days agricultural cooperatives in Thua Thien-Hue Province planted more than 10,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, bringing the total cultivated area since the early crop to 14,700 hectares or 16 percent of the province's plan norm. Peasants are pre-occupying themselves and caring for the cultivated ricefields. [BK211700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 83]

THUONG TINH PROVINCE--During the period 1 December 1982-10 February 1983, the province delivered to state granaries 200,000 metric tons of grain, or 101.16 percent more than the corresponding period last year. The northern Agricultural Region's 10th-month rice crop this year, collecting more than 190,000 metric tons of paddy. Soc Trang City has exceeded its grain obligation plan by more than 500 metric tons of paddy. [BK211700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Feb 83]

THE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

THE STATE PLANNING WORK OF PLANNING INSTITUTE

SK170 C79 MINH QUAN DOI NHAN DAN In Vietnamese 17 Jan 83, p 1

STATE PLANNING

[Text] The General Construction Planning Institute (State Commission of Capital Construction) has recently completed many plans for cities and industrial complexes, including the plans for transforming and building the capital of Hanoi, Haiphong port city, Nam Dinh city and the industrial cities of Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri, Vinh, Hong Gai, Cam Pha and Uong Bi. Many projects and plans for cities and industrial complexes have promptly served the construction of industrial complexes, housing areas, public living centers, roads and water supply and drainage systems. The Industrial complexes of Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri and Thuong Dinh, and the housing areas of Kim Lien (Hanoi), Hoa Phong (Viet Tri, Vinh Phu) and An Duong, Gia Lac Vien (Haiphong) along with the parks of Lenin (Hanoi) and An Bien (Haiphong) have been built as planned, meeting the requirements of developing industry and improving the conditions for relaxation and entertainment by the people.

In planning, the Institute has emphasized the guideline of combining the economy with national defense, industry with agriculture, and the present with the future. Long-term demands for developing construction go as to build industrial complexes and housing areas while being able to protect the environment. In developing Industrial complexes and housing areas, the Institute has paid particular attention to saving cultivated land.

In selecting areas for the construction of the hydroelectric project of the Red River, the Institute combined all the interests together in terms of electricity, communications, resources tapped from the water reservoir, noise-free areas convenient for the movement of workers back and forth to work and in the transportation of industrial products, while being always able to make the area a modern industrial city and a tourist spot with its beautiful natural landscape.

In addition to serving the requirement of building the district level and county areas, the Institute has attentively formulated plans for the development of the Mekong River delta, namely Gia Lay, Go Cong Dong and Go Vap (in Districts 5, 7, 8, 9, Khanh Hoa Province); Nha Trang District (Khanh Hoa Province), and Can Tho (in An Giang).

In 1983, the institute will continue to formulate plans for the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant on the Da River, the Pha Lai electric power plant, will proceed with zoning of areas for the Tri An hydroelectric and Vung Tau oil projects, and petrochemicals in eastern Nam Bo, and will establish a dialectical report on the economic and technical development of Ho Chi Minh City.

CSO: 4209/240

LIGHT INDUSTRY

MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY NOT OVERLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT 1983

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 83 pp 3, 4

[Interview with Nguyen Chi Vu, Minister of Light Industry: "To Have an Abundance of Consumer Goods;" date and place not specified]

[Text] The Nhan Dan correspondent interviewed Minister of Light Industry Nguyen Chi Vu on measures to exploit potential for the production of consumer goods and export goods.

[Question] How do you evaluate the light industry in 1982; has production stopped dropping?

[Answer] We are not yet truly optimistic. But it can be said that during the past year, the entire light industry sector has come to see more clearly its duty to produce consumer goods, in keeping with the spirit of the Resolution of the 5th VCP Congress. After food, we must provide clothing and materials for study, medicine, transportation, etc. With new resolve and new means to implement new socioeconomic policies of the state, our sector has stopped the production drop that has been taking place for over 3 years. If the output value of the sector was 100 percent in 1978, it was 87 percent in 1979, and only 66 percent in 1981. But in 1982, a plan was implemented throughout the sector with a total output value 12.7 percent higher than 1981. One hundred percent of the plan norm was satisfied in value of essential products of our main production, a 19-percent increase. There were fair increases in all essential products: 220 million meters of finished fabrics, a 40-percent increase; almost 52,000 tons of paper, an increase of 20 percent; 159 million pieces of household pottery, a 36-percent increase. Sector-wide, the output value has not yet returned to that of 1978. Yet two things must be said: one, we achieved these results under very difficult material conditions, with only 80 percent of what was needed; two, the drop (in production) has ceased mainly in the textiles sector through efforts to restore equipment capability and to stabilize labor ranks and management. This is a good foundation for reaching higher.

[Question] What efforts were those?

[Answer] We stopped the (production) drop in three aspects: equipment, management, and people.

Many efforts were made last year to restore equipment and fabricate accessories. Nearly 1,000 pieces of equipment were restored, among them 900 looms (844 have been started again). More than 1,600 tons of metal accessories were fabricated, a 23-percent increase over 1981, and millions of accessories were made out of rope, rubber, leather, plastic, wood, and shuttles and spindles, a multiple increase over 1981--leather accessories, for instance, quadrupled during 1982. It was the first year that enterprises of different sectors of the ministry were mobilized to produce accessories, received specifications and orders, and received extensive assistance from the Technical General Department of the Army, a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, the Geology Department, and provinces and municipalities. For looms alone, 80-90 percent of the accessories can be manufactured domestically. Great success was also achieved in the restoration of auxiliary equipment, like boilers for textile plants and paper mills, climate regulators for textile mills, electrical generators, and gas furnaces. Thanks to the resolution of problems with accessories and auxiliary projects, along with the provision of incentive wages in the form of products, the productivity of many enterprises rose markedly each quarter. A high-productivity textile plant in the south was Dong A; in the north, 8-3.

Last year was the first year we organized joint production ventures and business associations with Ho Chi Minh City, provinces in B2, and Vinh Phu Province to produce paper and a number of other goods. It is noteworthy that last year foreign currency was supplied by the state in very insufficient quantities and too late. While Thanh Cong Textile Plant borrowed foreign currency from the state, other enterprises conducted on-the-spot export operations, selling goods to local export corporations to acquire foreign currency to purchase raw materials and equipment with which to continue production according to the plan levied by the state and the ministry. This allowed increases in the output of fabrics, paper, and glass and permitted submission of a moderately large sum to the national budget. Though changes are not yet uniform, and the purchasing power of local import/export corporations and other sectors is still limited, actions are becoming more aggressive to create jobs and produce goods for society; an aversion is being shown for passively waiting for help from upper echelons and outsiders.

The production pace quickened each quarter, and life became more stabilized for workers and cadres, partially due to the state's policies on wages and incentives and partially because the enterprises organized subsidiary production and arranged for the living standard and incomes to rise each quarter and because workers stuck to their machines and worked enthusiastically, the absentee rate lowered, and negative tendencies also decreased. Besides the worker standing at the machine, support workers and cadres were also well motivated, which created synchronization and retained skilled workers and skilled cadres.

[Question] What are the key areas of emphasis for the sector?

[Answer] We are concentrating our energy on pulling the textiles sector out of its slump. On one hand, (we must) get large-scale textile plants responsible for large outputs of fabrics to increase output and productivity. On another hand, (we must) take whatever responsibility is needed to help the local textiles sector. There has been a significant rise in the output of fabrics

In many places, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Nam-Da Nang, and Ha Nam Ninh. In 1981, the output of fabrics on local levels dropped another 50 million meters; in 1982 it rose 80 million meters. The growth of the textiles sector accelerated more and more as the end of the year approached. In some local settings, such as Ho Chi Minh City, Long An, Dong Nai, and Quang Nam-Da Nang, the initiative was taken of importing thread in 1982 to weave more fabrics, and fabric production thus surpassed plan norms. This is a new capability which we must continue to exploit. The paper sector also deserves close attention. Though not yet meeting the high demands we would like it to meet, some bright prospects have opened up for this sector in 1982. Our sector is dependent on the general electricity and coal situation. If there is enough coal and raw materials, Vinh Phu Paper Mill will speedily turn on all its power and make innovations. Since its opening in December alone, Vinh Phu Mill produced 3,300 tons of paper. There is great potential in local paper mills with raw materials scattered throughout the country, north and south. Developing local paper mills that use lime-soaking and thermochemistry plus machinery, which could expand to every district, will provide a large volume of paper, which will grow rapidly over the years. This will solve present problems with chemical products.

[Question] Can there be optimism for the development of light industry during 1983?

[Answer] Difficult to say! If in 1983 our sector attains an output of 260 million meters of finished fabrics, and 30 percent of that is export fabrics, and if the debt repayment in processed garment fabric is performed better; and if paper output reaches 50,000 tons, if the foreign currency value of clothing increase 15 percent, and such other goods as earthenware, porcelain, glass, and miscellaneous items have a 10-percent rate of increase or more, than one could be quite optimistic! If those important norms can be met in 1983, they will provide stronger momentum for the third 5-year plan to be implemented in later years. But hope is one thing and reality another. Our ministry considers it necessary to increase management, to see that a clear and simple organization is formed, with few nodes and with streamlined operations; to improve auditing of production costs and financial norms, to provide good control of product quality and quantity, and to make deliveries as prescribed by the state; and to provide good economic information that gives truly close production guidance. Our ministry, based on basic-level factors and material conditions, more actively guided the formulation of the 1983 plan and prepared to formulate the 1984 plan. Lessons learned on the formation of joint production ventures and business associations within the sector with extra-sector elements on central and local levels will help us to exploit the potential of available resources, equipment, and supplies.

Planning is a key management tool as well as the first element of management. From the ministry down to the basic level, the discipline of plan implementation must be strictly adhered to. Without hesitation, the entire sector sees that it must restore order to production operations and thereby overcome a number of weaknesses and strengthen a number of weak units, cause uniform development, and have a revolutionary movement of the masses, that spreads widely throughout the production sector and promotes saving.

[Question] Will the installations newly put into production also contribute to attaining the goals of the sector?

[Answer] We must thoroughly exploit such new potential created in production as the Vinh Phu Paper Mill and the Nha Trang Spinning Mill. Yet the means for us to raise our production capability is still dependent on our own power, seeing to domestic accessory production, seeking ways to restore the thousands of machines and the equipment that have broken, and seeking sources of raw materials.

[Question] There are many consumer complaints about product quality. What do you think about it?

[Answer] Product quality is currently a matter of intense interest. Our ministry has just come out with an announcement prohibiting the arbitrary delivery of substandard merchandise to the market, or that seconds or discarded goods be mixed up with good stock. These are matters of production ethics, conscience, and integrity. The people cannot accept matches that never light, soap without detergent ingredients or suds, toothpaste that is liquid in some spots and solid in others, fabrics that quickly fade or quickly wear out. When workers, at a time of shortages and of low income, have to buy goods that are bad or false, the production place is at fault. It is wrong to produce substandard goods and send them to consumers.

[Question] Do you have any opinions on the matter of costs?

[Answer] An auditing situation currently exists that makes inspection and control impossible for the costs of raw materials rise and fluctuate, expenses have not been rationalized in purchasing and sales relations, and transportation is included in costs. Our sector is attempting to establish planning costs. Planning costs should become the yardstick for the manager; (he should) rationally establish the norms for supplies and raw materials for each product unit and rationally establish the system of wages and incentives. On our part, we resolutely reject the inclusion of any unnecessary expense in the cost.

So, in 1983, our Light Industry sector must work to exhaustion to do its part in making new changes in the socioeconomic situation in our country. Actions are needed now more than words.

On the occasion of Tet, I wish the readers of Nhan Dan good health and many new successes. We are prepared to entertain any suggestions you may offer.

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CSO: 4209/213

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

VU DINH LIEU ADDRESSES SAIGON PORT WORKERS

BK171115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] On 13 February, Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and exchanged Tet greetings with cadres, workers and sailors at the Saigon port. Nguyen Tuong Lan, director of the Maritime Transport Department; (Nguyen Thanh Lam), director of the Saigon port and its leadership committee and workers who were working during Tet at the port warmly welcomed Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu.

Addressing cadres and workers at the port, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu warmly commended the Maritime Transport Department and the Saigon port for their great efforts over the past year in fulfilling satisfactorily the tasks of loading and unloading, transporting and preserving goods, thereby contributing actively to the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. He inquired about the health of and extended new year greetings to sailors on various ships and workers who were unloading goods.

(Nguyen Thanh Lam), on behalf of more than 4,000 cadres and workers of the port, pledged to the VCP Central Committee and the government that the Saigon port will strive to overfulfill its plan norms assigned by the state in the early months and quarters of the new year. During the lunar new year days, the port made great efforts in coordinating closely with consignor and ship-owner units in concentrating manpower, facilities and equipment to quickly clear goods on domestic and foreign ships anchoring at the port in accordance with the schedule stated in their signed contracts.

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MARCH 16, 1983